

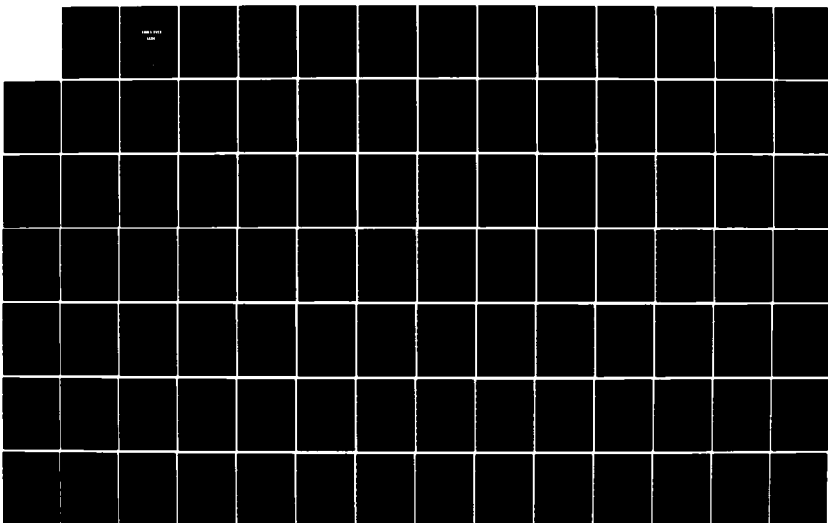
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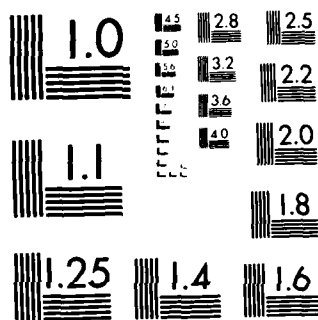
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DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

Of The

LUMBER RIVER BASIN

AD-A152 069

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1978

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Documentary Research of the
Lumber River Basin

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Research Conducted for
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
Charleston District
P.O. DACW60-78-M-0503

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Abstract

In January, 1978, the Charleston District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers contracted with St. Andrews College for a documentary research of historic and pre-historic sites in the Lumber River Basin (P.O. DACW60-78-M-0503). Dr. David A. McLean (Senior Archaeologist), Mr. Michael R. Sellon (Assistant Archaeologist), and four student researchers (Misses Nancy Allen, Catherine Bell, Melanie Coats, and Marcia Montgomery) were involved in the research.

The area of research included portions of three counties in South Carolina (Horry, Marion, and Dillon), and portions of nine counties in North Carolina (Columbus, Bladen, Robeson, Cumberland, Hoke, Scotland, Moore, Montgomery, and Richmond).

Documentary research began in Columbia, South Carolina, with visits to the South Carolina Bureau of Archives and History, the Institute of Archaeology at the University of South Carolina, The Heritage Trust, The Thomas Cooper Library, and the Caroliniana Library. Records were searched and a bibliography was compiled. From Columbia, the team proceeded to Charleston, South Carolina, to search the records of the South Carolina Historical Society and the Charleston Library Society. Visits were made to the county seats of Horry, Marion, and Dillon Counties, to research libraries, court houses, and local historical societies.

The procedure was repeated in North Carolina. Research began with a visit to the North Carolina Bureau of Archives, the North Carolina State Library, and the Archeology Section of the Bureau of Archives and History. Court houses, libraries, historical societies, and newspaper offices were visited in each of the following counties: Columbus, Bladen, Robeson, Cumberland, Hoke, Scotland, Moore, Montgomery, and Richmond. The St. Andrews College Library and the Indian Museum of the Carolinas were visited. Whenever possible, known amateur collectors were consulted.

As sites were noted and analyzed, they were indicated on USGS Maps, furnished by the Corps of Engineers. Using the Predictive Model for Locating Sites in Eastern North Carolina (prepared by Miss Melanie Coats for the North Carolina Bureau of Archives and History), as well as 17 years of archeological experience in the Basin area, Recon. Areas were indicated on the USGS Maps. All known sites were evaluated for cultural importance on the basis of existing information. Those sites or areas for which existing data was insufficient for determination of importance were recommended for further study.

Potential impacts of structural water resource development activities were projected for each site on the basis of its cultural importance. These impact projections are intended for cultural resource guidance in conjunction with planning efforts by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, although no structural water resource developments are presently contempla-

ted for any cultural resource site in the Lumber River Basin. Adverse impacts would be expected to result from structural development in the vicinity of any site presently on the National Register, under study for inclusion on the National Register, otherwise of well-documented cultural resource significance, or for which present information is inadequate to establish its level of significance. Negligible impacts would be expected at sites known to be archeologically and historically insignificant, such as those which have been excavated and/or thoroughly researched with insignificant findings.

This report is structured around the geographical locations as presented in the USGS Quads, beginning at the termination point of the Lumber River and moving to its source; therefore, each site discussion will be made on the relevant Quad Map. In each Quad, all sites (both historic and pre-historic) are reported and evaluated. The report ends with a proposed budget for carrying out the investigations deemed necessary in the body of the report. An estimated 152 man-days (including 10% error) would be required to adequately survey the section of the Lumber River Basin detailed in this report, at a cost of \$11,400.

Introduction

In January, 1978, the Charleston District of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers contracted with St. Andrews Presbyterian College, Laurinburg, North Carolina, and Dr. David A. McLean, for a documentary research of historic and pre-historic sites located in the Lumber River Basin (P.O. DACW60-78-M-0503). The study area included portions of three counties in South Carolina (Horry, Marion, and Dillon), and portions of nine counties in North Carolina (Columbus, Bladen, Cumberland, Hoke, Robeson, Scotland, Moore, Montgomery, and Richmond). The contract specified that no research need be conducted in the region beyond the US 501-15 Drowning Creek Bridge; however, this area was surveyed, and the results are included in this report.

On February 6, 1978, we visited the Institute of Archaeology at the University of South Carolina in Columbia; and Dr. Robert Stephenson made available the files on pre-historic and historic sites, as well as the National Registry. From this research, we ascertained that there were no sites, in this area, on the National Registry; and only one pre-historic site that could possibly be affected by flood control measures. Records from the South Carolina Bureau of Archives and History were consulted, and these previous findings were corroborated.

Other sources contacted in South Carolina were: The

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Heritage Trust, The Thomas Cooper Library, the South Caroliniana Library in Columbia, The South Carolina Historical Society, and the Charleston Library Society in Charleston. Historical society, library, and court house records were researched in the county seats of Horry, Dillon, and Marion Counties.

On February 16, we visited the Bureau of Archives and History in Raleigh, North Carolina, where the National Registry and the Bureau's up-to-date files on historic places were made available. The Archaeology Section was very cooperative in placing at our disposal all their records of pre-historic sites. The University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill was in the process of transferring their site files to the Archaeology Section. We examined the available files: files for other counties in the Basin were Xeroxed and sent to us later by mail. In the nine North Carolina counties, all historical societies, libraries, and court houses were visited and researched for cultural resource information.

This report, when accepted, will complete contract agreements; however, we are continuing our research on the Lumber River Basin. When additional information is secured, we will forward it to the Corps of Engineers for their evaluation, and possible utilization in their planning efforts.

Prior to the arrival of Dr. David A. McLean at St. Andrews Presbyterian College, there was very little archaeological activity in the Lumber River Basin. Reports were inadequate as to cultural affinity and evaluation of sites. Although this

situation is improving, local archaeological and historic records are still deficient in many areas. Because of this situation, it is impracticable to give evaluations of all sites; each will have to be given a reconnaissance survey, to evaluate possible damage by flood control measures. Some of the sites mentioned herein will benefit from flood control improvements of the Lumber River or its tributaries, because of the low terrain on which most sites are located. Dams and subsequent flooding would destroy those sites in the flooded area. Therefore, it is of utmost importance to know the type of flood control measures to be used, in order to determine whether such measures will necessitate mitigation for either historic or pre-historic sites. This report has attempted to indicate all known sites; and to give, where feasible, evaluations of these sites.

Recommendations and time estimates for reconnaissance surveys are presented in the report. Areas recommended for survey are indicated on the maps furnished by the Corps of Engineers. Prices will vary with each archaeologist, but \$150 per diem for a crew of two qualified persons would be reasonable.

This report includes reproductions of maps, which are necessary to clarify and expedite study of the area. A brief pre-historical survey is followed by an overview of the Historic Period. The main text is a study of sites by USGS Quads, beginning in South Carolina at the confluence of the Lumber River and the Little Pee Dee River, and terminating in Montgomery County, North Carolina. The report concludes with

corroborative material, which is presented in the Appendix.

Pre-history of the Lumber River Basin

Indian occupation of the Lumber River Basin began around the 12th millenia Before Present (B. P.) and continues through today. This period of occupation is usually divided, archaeologically, into four or five sections, or stages. I will use the following division, as I believe the Mississippian probe into the Carolinas was strong enough to merit its inclusion:

Paleo-Indian.....	12,000 to 10,000 B. P.
Archaic.....	10,000 to 2,300 B. P.
Woodland.....	2,300 to 500 B. P.
Mississippian.....	500 to 350 B. P.
Historic.....	1524 A. D.

Our knowledge of the Paleo-Indian Stage is problematical and fragmentary at best; nevertheless, comparative typology of projectile points suggests that the Indians of this time period were hunters and gatherers. Often, they are referred to as "big game" hunters. That they hunted big game is without question, but their actual success is debatable. It would be more accurate to say they hunted animals, large and small. Points associated with this stage in North Carolina are Hardaway, Clovis, and Dalton types (see page 133, this report); and all have appeared as surface finds in the Basin. These points are usually quite thin and fluted at the stem. The rarity of these points indicates either a low Indian population, or

that other methods of killing game were employed. It is reasonable to assume that fire-hardened wooden spears were still being used, but organic artifacts disappear quickly in the highly acidic soil of the Basin; thus, much of our corroborative evidence has vanished, leaving us with only reasonable suppositions.

With the disappearance of big game, at approximately 10,000 B. P., a different style of points appeared in the Basin (see page 133, this report): "The dominant style of projectile points was a small corner-notched serrated variety (Palmer-Kirk) with extensive grinding along the base. Along with this, the use of the small hafted snub-nosed scraper increased considerably, but no other change in cultural inventory was discernable on the basis of the evidence available... The Palmer type represents a fairly widespread style that occurs early throughout the East."¹ The Palmer and the Kirk ushered in the Archaic Stage. Later Archaic components included the Stanley, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, Halifax, and Savannah River. All of these point types have been found in profusion (e.g., from the surface to 12 inches below the surface: see McLean, Parham Mound, 1974).

Throughout the Archaic Stage, game such as deer and bear were hunted. A more intensive type of foraging (for fruits, nuts, and vegetables) began to take place, resulting in a

¹ Coe, Joffre L. "Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont", in the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, 1964, pages 120-1.

semi-sedentary mode of life. No actual evidence of house-building in the Basin has yet been discovered, but heavy deposits of debitage (waste flakes), and broken points of the aforementioned types, have been found in-situ. The Archaic Stage lasted until around 2300 B. P.

Ceramic ware, which seemed to appear as a fully developed technology (Coe, 1964, page 124), signaled the beginning of the Woodland Tradition. The Woodland Tradition continued into the Historic Period (circa 300 B. P.). The use of domesticated plants, a trait introduced at the beginning of the Woodland, gave the semi-sedentary Indian a firmer base from which to operate. Mobility improved considerably along the Basin, since dugout canoes (constructed principally of pine) now began to navigate the Lumber River as far west as the present town of Aberdeen, North Carolina. Overland from Aberdeen, it was but a two-day journey to the major North Carolina source of rhyolite at Morrow Mountain in Stanley County. Rhyolite is the principle material used in the manufacture of projectile points.

Pottery sherds, primarily sherd-tempered, cord-marked types, are prolific in the Basin area. Second in frequency of occurrence is plain, undecorated pottery with sand temper; while fabric-marked and incised occur less frequently. Sometime during this period, maize and other grains were introduced into the region. Most archaeologists believe that maize arrived concomitant with ceramic ware; however, conclusive evidence is meager. With easier procurement of foodstuffs, more time

could be devoted to nonutilitarian aspects of life. Burials became important: low mounds were used as charnel pits to dispose of the unwanted dead, and burials near the village were for the respected dead. Artifactual remains indicate that the Basin Indians did not make elaborate grave offerings.

Just south of the Little and Great Pee Dee Rivers, a Mississippian influence was exerted by the Creek Indians, pushing up from the south. Though they never established hegemony north of the Pee Dees, their presence was nonetheless felt. Mud and wattle houses became a part of the Basin's culture. Agriculture became more dominant; and in several places, Mississippian pottery (check and complicated stamps) has been documented (see Wetmore, Red Springs Mound 31 Rb v 10, 1977; McLean, Parham Mound, 1974).

The Historic Period began with the arrival of Giovanni da Verrazzano, an Italian sailing under the French flag. In March, 1524, he landed near the mouth of the Cape Fear River, and at two other sites along the Outer Banks. In 1540, Hernando de Soto marched north from Florida and visited western sections of the Carolinas. In 1587, John White established a colony at Roanoke Island, only to have it disappear three years later.

Probably "the best chronicler on Indian life was John Lawson, a surveyor"² who made extensive trips through North

²Wetmore, Ruth Y. First on the Land: The North Carolina Indians. Winston-Salem: John Blair, Publishers, 1975, page 22.

Carolina. Unlike other areas in the United States, the Basin has remained a homeland for the original inhabitants and their descendants.

History of Marion and Dillon Counties, South Carolina

The early history of Marion and Dillon Counties is found in the historical records of Horry County, since both were later created from portions of the latter county.

The earliest settlers in the area of Marion County were Englishmen, who appeared in 1735. The upper part of Marion County, now Dillon County, was settled by individuals of English descent, from Virginia.

"No towns of any size appeared before 1800; but in this year, land was provided for a courthouse and a jail in what was later (in 1838) to become the town of Marion. The latter was a slow-growing, sparsely-populated hamlet until the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad was completed in 1854. Marion then began to expand: business and trade became more brisk, and the population increased to 2000 by 1876.

The towns of Nichols and Mullins were constructed around depots of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. Like Marion, these towns grew very slowly: in 1890, Mullins had a population of 282, while Nichols had only 200 inhabitants.

Latta and Dillon owe their origin to the building of the Florence (Short Cut) Railroad, in 1888. Like Mullins and Nichols, these towns grew around depots: by 1900, Latta had a population of 467, while Dillon had 1,015."¹

¹Sellers, W. W. A History of Marion County, South Carolina.
Columbia: R. L. Bryan Company, 1902, pages 550-8.

History of Horry County, South Carolina

"The region we know today as South Carolina was called Chicora by the Indians. One group of these Indians was known as the Siouans. They were kin to the Plains Indians of the West. The smaller tribes of the Pee Dees, the Waccamaws and the Winyaws were classed as Siouans. All of these small tribes were decimated by internecine wars, or desolated by the greatest terror, the smallpox, which before 1700 had destroyed many thousands. Very little is known about this group of Indians. They were too weak to force attention and as they lay off the main routes of the Indian trade, the speeches of their deputations and the reports of the traders fill small space in the Indian Book in which the provincial government recorded its dealings with the natives.

There has been a great deal of discussion by the historians as to the exact location of the first settlement made by the white men north of Mexico. We are fairly certain today, from the recent study of material from Spanish archives, that this settlement was at the mouth of the Waccamaw River on Winyaw Bay. One of the plantations on the Waccamaw Neck owned by the daughter of Bernard Baruch is called Armadale--tradition says in the early days old Spanish armor was found here.

In July, 1526, Ayllon, with six ships and a tender, carrying 89 horses, as well as men, women, and children,

numbering 600 including a number of Negro slaves set sail from San Domingo to found a settlement. In his company were three Dominican friars, carried to convert the natives. These settlers were seeking the River St. John the Baptist which had been explored in 1521 by men sent out by Ayllon. From their description and location we assume this to be Winyaw Bay.

Ayllon himself now saw the mainland for the first time. The fleet entered a river said to be 33 degrees 40 minutes, which Ayllon named the Jordan. Having lost one ship with its provisions while entering the river, though saving the crew, he replaced it and built in addition a small vessel suitable for shallow navigation, thus becoming the first shipbuilder in the bounds of the United States. It seems almost certain that the Jordan was the Cape Fear.

Scouting parties sent inland and along the coast convinced Ayllon that the marshy region of the Jordan was inferior to the location to the southwest. The coast from the Cape Fear runs almost due west for thirty miles after which it curves southwest. So after a few days at the Jordan, he sent the sick and the women and children by water, and the strong men by land 'to a great river forty or forty-five leagues from there, which is called Gualdape and there they pitched their camp.' Here rose Ayllon's settlement San Miquel, Saint Michael of Gualdape.

These men, then, as they traversed the ninety miles down to the northern shore of Winyaw Bay would be going along a

smooth hard beach broken only by a few small streams that we know today as Long Bay on the coast of Horry County.

The settlement was probably made about the middle of August. In the intense heat and privation, despite the labor of the Negro slaves, the colonists died under the assaults of fever and starvation, so that many became too weak even to catch the fish with which the river teemed. Some think malaria was introduced to this country by the slaves from Africa. Ayllon himself died on October 18th. Mutiny against his successor, which ended in the execution of one of the ring-leaders, a fire set by some of the slaves who rebelled, and a general state of misery, discontent, and peril led to the decision in the midst of a terrible winter to abandon the settlement. Only one hundred and fifty remained out of the six hundred who had left San Domingo a few months before. So ended the first settlement in South Carolina. Few white men came to South Carolina for another two hundred years.

On March 10, 1731, pursuant to a resolution of Council, Chief Justice Wright and Alexander Skeene, were commissioned to lay out the townships on the Waccamaw. The township called Kingston was laid out on the west bank of the Waccamaw and comprised most of the land now in Horry County between the Waccamaw and the Little Pee Dee, less than half the area of the present county. In 1734, the same persons who had laid out the township were ordered to prepare a plan for a town. This town, like the township, was called Kingston.

The first record we have of people in Kingston township is dated 1734, when a party of explorers from Charleston traveled up the Waccamaw River hunting for new territory. A bear was killed on the banks of the river by members of the party, near what is now the Presbyterian Church in Conway. Kingston grew slowly: in 1757, the population was about 400, and were mainly persons of Scotch-Irish descent.

The citizens of the township, in 1801, petitioned the General Assembly that the county be named Horry, after Peter Horry, a colonel under Francis Marion (the Swamp Fox). The new county provided for a Board of Commissioners, who were given the duty of erecting a courthouse, whipping post, stocks, and pillary. The courthouse and jail were built in Conwayborough (now named Conway), thereby making this village the county seat."¹

¹Quattlebaum, Laura Janette. History of Horry County. Unpublished manuscript in the Conway, South Carolina, Library. Pages 2-8.

History of Columbus County, North Carolina

Columbus County was formed in 1808 and divided into "convenient districts", which were to be regarded as townships. There were, originally, eight of these districts.

Bug Hill Township, set up as the seventh district, was settled by Whites in the middle 1700's. It has been reported that a skirmish took place near Fireway, a part of the Bug Hill Township, between the Patriots and the Tories during the American Revolution. Francis Marion and Tory leader Gainey set this area apart as truce land in 1781.

One of the first to reside in this region after the war was Solomon Reaves, who was a landowner, Revolutionary War veteran, and Baptist minister. Later notable people who settled in Bug Hill were Cannon Smith (1826-1893) and John George Butler (1858-1929).

Cerro Gordo ("a small fertile land") is a village whose growth was stimulated by the Williamson and Brown Land and Lumber Company, a manufacturing plant. Earlier yet, tourism was important, due to the traders who passed through the town toward the mountains. Among the first to settle in Cerro Gordo were Floyd Johnson, a local mill doctor; Price Williamson, the town dentist; Dr. J. C. Williamson; Dr. F. P. Covington; and D. W. Brown, who owned and operated a drugstore. Later, Cerro Gordo was the hometown of two prominent individuals:

State Senator Wynn Nance (1811) and Minnie Williamson who, in 1934, became the first woman mayor in North Carolina.

In 1880, the Chadbourn family bought 10,000 acres of uncut timber from Colonel Alfred Smith. They constructed the largest mill in the county and, in 1883, incorporated the town of Chadbourn. Chadbourn township, created by the merging of Tatum, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, and Williams townships, was settled in 1887.

Joseph Addison Brown brought the strawberry industry to this region: this was a crop which grossed \$6 million in ten years. Chadbourn became known as the strawberry capital of the world until the price of labor, and the strawberry boll-weevil, combined to kill the crop.

Cherry Grove's first settlers were Nichols Worley, who came in about 1779, and the seven Strickland brothers. In 1810, the first church was constructed. Made of logs, one distinctive feature of the building was its four doors: one for men, one for women, one for slaves, and one for the Baptist pastor. Other members of the community were Barry Lee Townsend who, in 1875, became the first teacher; Nathan L. Williamson, a storeowner; and Bill Strickland and Harley Godwin, both postmasters. The first tobacco grown in Columbus County was grown near Cherry Grove.

Fair Bluff's history is extensive. During the Revolutionary War, Colonel Thomas Brown marched his men to Fair Bluff and fought the Tories. General Francis Marion, the Swamp Fox,

is believed to have spent some time there.

Among the first settlers in 1800 were James Smith, Thomas Gauiter, Alexander McRae, Burrell Vick, James Stephens, and Elishia Stephens. In 1807, Wootensbrough was incorporated on the "Fair Bluff" of Drowning Creek (Lumber River). The name of the town was later changed to Alexander, after it had become a trading area. It was, later still, divided into 32 lots: the western end of town was Alexander, while the eastern end was Fair Bluff.

In the 1820's and 30's, the towns were owned by three men: Joab Meares, Augustus Smith, and Absalom Powell, Jr. It was not until after the Civil War that other families moved in. The first bridge across Drowning Creek was built in 1847, when the Columbus County courts gave Robert Marion Powell permission to build one, as a toll facility. Fair Bluff was the site of a new Methodist Church in 1859; in 1873, the sister towns of Alexander and Fair Bluff were incorporated under the latter rubric; and, in 1883, a Baptist Church was constructed.

In August, 1886, the Charleston earthquake hit Fair Bluff, causing a great deal of damage. In 1926, the Tide Water Power and Light Company brought electricity to the area. The Lumber River flood, which occurred in 1928, was the worst in the history of the town. In that same year, the first paved road in the area, Highway 76, was constructed through the town. It was in the early 1950's that the Ku Klux Klan made history for Fair Bluff by appearing on the front page of the New York Times.

History of Bladen County, North Carolina

The original grant of land for the County of Bladen came in 1778, from Governor Richard Caswell. On August 26, 1779, a land-grant of 200 acres was made in this new county to Rehan Redin: apparently, this latter grant marked the beginning of Bladenboro.

Beginning sometime between 1775 and 1800, the principal industry of the county was the manufacture of turpentine. In 1898, H. G. Biddings arrived in the county, to teach farmers techniques for raising and curing tobacco for market. Since this time, tobacco has been the leading industry.

In addition to tobacco and turpentine, outstanding among the industries of Bladen County is the large plant of the Butters Lumber Company, located at Butters. The company began business in Boardman (originally Bee Bluff) in neighboring Columbus County, around 1894.

Clarkton, known throughout its early history as Dalton, was settled by Scotch Presbyterians in the mid-1700's. Some of the earliest settlers included McNeill, Kelly, Currie, Clark, and Shaw.

The Brown Marsh Presbyterian Church, erected in 1787, is presently on the National Registry as the oldest standing church in Bladen County. Records from the Wake Forest Library indicate that the oldest Baptist Church in Bladen County is

Hickory Grove. It was organized in 1834 by E. D. Lennon and E. Davis, with 33 charter members. The churches of Dalton were responsible, in 1867, for the beginning of Negro education in Bladen County. The first school for Negroes was taught by C. Bennamon.

The coming of the Carolina Central Railroad, in 1858, contributed to the growth of Bladen County, and Dalton in particular. With the completion of the railroad, a depot and post office were established.

In 1870, John H. Clark and John D. Currie moved to Dalton, and established the firm of Clark and Currie. Soon, the name of the town was changed to Clarkton, after J. H. Clark, who became the first Democrat elected to office in Bladen County after the Civil War. Clarkton became officially incorporated in 1901.

In Abbottsburg today, remnants which date from the height of the railroad era still stand: an old railroad station and a railroad workshop, the latter having been a major repair center for the entire eastern area of the line.

About a mile northeast of Abbottsburg are valuable mineral springs, which contain supposed healthful ingredients. They once attracted large crowds of curious and ailing people to Brown Marsh Swamp. The property was originally purchased for development as a health resort, but the facility was never built; and today, the land belongs to the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad.

The land for Elizabethtown was donated by Issac Jones. Although organized in 1773, the town grew slowly until the advent of the railroad, and the erection of McGirt Bridge.

A battle was fought in Elizabethtown during the Revolutionary War, near the site of the present Presbyterian Church. The home forces selected a ravine for refuge: this proved the undoing of the Tory Troops. A small body of Whig soldiers routed a numerically superior force of Tories, through the use of novel tactics.

History of Scotland County, North Carolina

Scotland County is a relatively young North Carolina county, having been formed in 1899. "The political beginning for Scotland County came when the legislature of North Carolina, on February 20, 1899, created the new county. The county was formed entirely from Richmond County. The entire area had been part of Anson County and before that, a part of Bladen County.

The earliest settlers...were composed largely of Highland Scots. It is fairly well established by several writers of Scottish history that there were Highlanders living in this area as early as 1729 when North Carolina became a royal colony. However, much of the Scot settlement came in the next quarter century. It was during this period that many Scots pushed up the Cape Fear into the area surrounding their Cross Creek settlement, later Campbellton, now Fayetteville, and consequently, into the area that is now Scotland County."¹

Laurinburg is said to have its beginnings as far back as 1785, but it was not incorporated until 1877. Named after a prominent McLaurin family, it was first called Laurinburgh. Washington Gill was the first mayor.

¹Myers, Betty P. History of Scotland County. Unpublished manuscript in the Scotland Memorial Library, 1975, page 1.

In Laurinburg, the Steward-Malloy-Hawley House dates to the early 1800's; Caledonia Methodist Church was organized in 1835; and the Stewartsville Cemetery was founded in 1875.

Wagram, situated one mile south of the Lumber River, was incorporated in 1912. The town saw its earliest inhabitants much earlier, beginning with the American Revolution, when it was settled by Scots moving in from the Cape Fear region. Wagram was named by two lumbermen, the Williams brothers, who lived in the region. John Charles McNeill lived near, and was buried in, the Spring Hill Cemetery. The cemetery is adjacent to the McNeill Memorial Gardens and the Temperance Hall, built about 1853. The Temperance Hall, which is located one mile southwest of Wagram on SR 1405, is on the National Registry.

Old Laurel Hill Presbyterian Church, founded in 1797 and considered the oldest church in Scotland County, is located $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Jordan Creek.

History of Moore County, North Carolina

No recorded or legendary accounts of the Indians in Moore County are available. No earlier traveler, not even John Lawson, revealed any information about the local Indians. No Indian name designates any physical feature in the county. The only evidence of Indian occupation in Moore County is their artifacts; and these indicate that a fairly large tribe or tribes once inhabited the county, using the numerous white-tailed deer and buffalo as food. It has been suggested that these Indians were of Siouan stock, and that they were allied to tribes in Virginia.

The artifacts found in Moore County reveal that there were two waves of culture. Crude hoes, soapstone and clay vessels, mortars and grinding stones, arrowheads, scrapers, knives, and drills have been found in abundance; while articles denoting finer workmanship and skill, such as axes, implements of deer horn, and bone needles, are quite rare in this area.

Perhaps the greatest contribution of the Indian to this region was the blazing of a trail, later known as Yadkin Road, which crossed the sandhills region. This trail was first used by the buffalo in their migrations. The earliest land-grants of the county (which refer to it as the old Yadkin Road) and the Indian artifacts found along its path attest to its extensive use by Indians. The road passed through Pinehurst

and followed the present route of the Norfolk Southern Railroad to a point north of Eagle Springs, thence north through West Philadelphia and Spies, across Calvin and Bear Creeks, thence into Randolph County.

The first White settlement in Moore County, a frontier village comprised of hunters from the eastern part of the state, appeared about 1745. Contrary to prevailing beliefs, Moore County was not first settled by the Highland Scots; nor did the Highland Scots ever predominate, racially, in the county. The region's first permanent residents were John and Thomas Richardson, Englishmen who settled near Deep River, prior to 1747. The largest grant of land held in the region was that given to Governor Gabriel Johnson: 7,654 acres.

Responsible for the settlement of the sandhills was the Highland Scot, with his bagpipe, strange Gaelic tongue, and fierce loyalties. The first Scots arrived in Brunswick in 1739, and gradually moved up the Cape Fear into this area.

War and conflict between the Tories and the Loyalists in this region was long and heated. On July 4, 1784, a dividing line was finally drawn; and Moore became an independent county, deriving its name from Albert Moore, a militia colonel who had given outstanding service during the war. Commissions were appointed to erect a courthouse, prison, and stocks.

One of the most famous landmarks is the Alston House, built by Phillip Alston at Horseshoe. Alston led a corrupt life and eventually fled the state, leaving the Alston House

to become the property of Governor Benjamin Williams in 1798.

After many of the Scotch Loyalists left, Moore County remained primarily an area of small, independent farmers; only a few aristocrats owned slaves. Moore County, because of a strong Quaker influence, was notable for its paucity of slaves.

The most important early industry in Moore County was the Kennedy Gun Factory, at what is now Robbins. Also, in the early 1800's, there was a fulling mill on a branch of Nick's Creek. This mill thickened cloth material, to give it a more desirable compacted or felted quality.

Famous houses of the area include Shaw House, built by C. C. Shaw in 1839; and the Cabin at Jugtown, where the lost art of pottery was revived.

Education in Moore County was primitive before the Revolution; but later, interest in education increased, resulting in the rise of the academy. The most outstanding facility was the Carthage Male and Female Academy.

The growth of churches in Moore County was slow. The Presbyterians organized Bethesda, one of the first churches, in 1790.

History of Robeson County, North Carolina

Robeson County is one of several counties in North Carolina where Scotch Highlander blood had prominent influence. The Scots outnumbered other White citizens in the early days of Robeson. The first White settlers, however, were pioneers of English blood from North Carolina and Virginia; and those of French blood from South Carolina. They came as early as 1730, and located largely around the present town of Rowland, in the southwest section of the county.

Named for Colonel Thomas Robeson, Robeson County was formed from part of Bladen County in December, 1786. The House of Commons officially gave sanction to the new county in January, 1787. The census figures of 1790 show that the population of Robeson County was 5,326, of which ten percent were Negro slaves.

In 1884, the Presbyterians prevailed in the upper portion of the county, while Baptists and Methodists occupied the lower portion. Baptists dominated the county numerically, with 20 churches and 21 ministers. The Methodists had 15 churches and 10 ministers, while the Presbyterians had 12 churches and 6 ministers.

Lumberton was established on land originally granted to two individuals: one grant was to John Wilson, in 1764; and the other was to General John Willis, "the Father of Lumberton",

in 1774. The land was surveyed, in 1786, by Jacob Rhodes. On May 12, 1787, Willis, a distinguished man of English descent, submitted a proposal to a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. In this proposal, he offered to establish a town, with a square on which to locate public buildings, and a "town commons". His method to dispose of home sites, through a lottery system, was accepted; and, in the presence of the Court, the lottery was conducted beginning August 16, 1787. The General Assembly, by Act of November 3, 1788, officially confirmed that Lumberton had been established as a town, and as the county seat of Robeson. However, the town was not actually incorporated until much later, in 1852.

In 1791, Lumberton Academy, which is believed to have been the first educational institution in Robeson County, was established under the leadership of General John Willis. David Kerr was the first principal of the Academy. Records indicate that Robeson County received the first monies to be spent by the state of North Carolina for general public education.

The earliest records of the United States Post Office show that John Noyes, in 1796, was the postmaster at Robeson County's first post office, in Lumberton.

General Willis sold a residence to the county, which was converted and used as the courthouse until 1848. At that time, the building was razed, and the land was used as the site for a second courthouse. The latter, constructed of red brick, functioned until 1908; in that year, the present Robeson County

courthouse was built.

When Lumberton was incorporated, the population was about 200 to 300 persons. Colonel John Rowland wrote the city ordinances and named the streets; Dr. Edmund McQueen was the town's first mayor; and the town commissioners were E. Lewis, W. W. Gunn, L. M. Heartman, and R. S. French. Three general stores were owned and operated separately by R. W. Fuller, T. A. Norment, and Hardy Bell.

The selection of Lumberton as county seat was ideal, because of its crossroads, its central location, and its dependable ford across the Lumber River. Lumberton had become a trading center for naval stores and lumber, which were floated down the Lumber and the Pee Dee River systems to Georgetown, South Carolina. Lumberton was one of the only established towns in Robeson County until the advent of the first railroad, in 1860.

In 1876, the Lumberton bar consisted of Neill A. McLean, Alfred Rowland, Thomas A. McNeill, and Frank McNeill. The physicians were W. A. Dic, R. F. Lewis, R. M. Norment, and J. D. McMillan; and the dentist was J. D. Byrand.

By 1884, the population of Lumberton had increased to 1,200 people. There were 20 stores, 5 churches, a number of schools, weekly newspapers, several sawmills and turpentine distilleries, and 4 hotels.

Rowland, named in honor of Colonel Alfred Rowland of Lumberton, was originally settled by Scotch and English

immigrants before the Revolutionary War. The town is situated in Thompson's Township, on property originally owned by Neill McCormac. One-fourth of the land was purchased by Atlantic Coast Line; one-fourth was purchased by J. B. Edgerton; and one-half was purchased by A. W. McQueen. The first train came to Rowland from Florence on October 24, 1888. The town was incorporated in 1889: Milton Lytch was the first mayor, while the town commissioners were G. L. Robertson, D. McC. Alford, S. A. Alford, and Neill McCormac.

Orrum (originally named Big Branch) was, as early as 1832, the site of Big Branch Baptist Church. Lewis Lawson, who owned extensive property in the vicinity of Orrum, donated the site on which the Orrum depot was built. Lawson also gave the name "Orrum" to this town in 1900, the year when the first railroad came through. Orrum's Stinceon Institute, opened by M. Shepherd in 1902, was the first rural high school in lower Robeson County. It was named in honor of Stinceon Ivey, who taught Shepherd at the Ashpole Academy, in present Fairmont, in 1886.

Fairmont (originally named Union City) was incorporated in 1899. The first mayor was Robert E. Lee; the town commissioners were C. B. Thompson, Dr. J. P. Brown, Professor G. E. Lineberry, and A. L. Jones; the town clerk and treasurer was F. S. Floyd; and the town marshall was Henry Braswell.

With the coming of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad in 1892, tobacco and cotton became the first major market crops

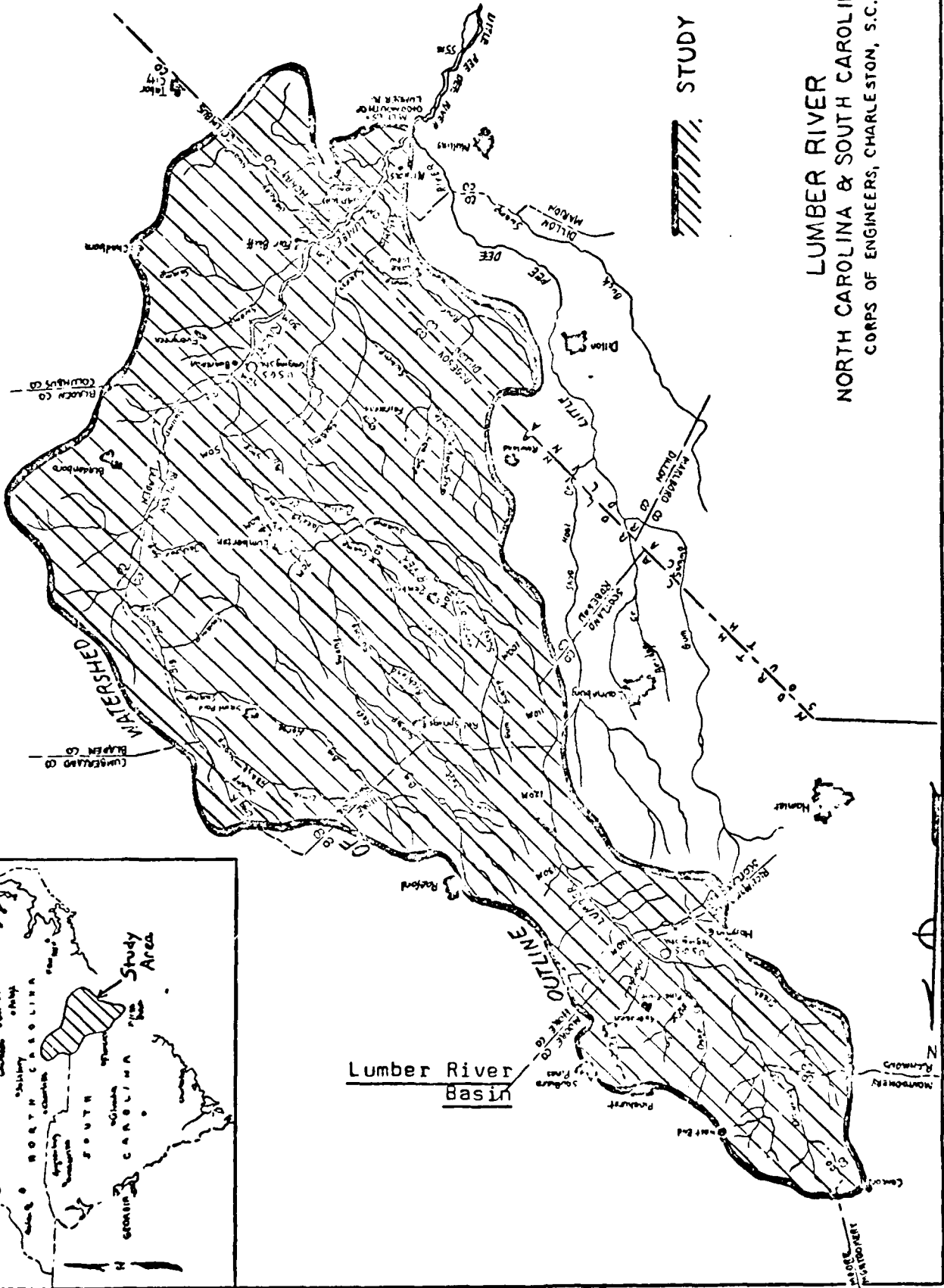
for Union City. In 1901, Union City was renamed Ashpole, after the neighboring Ashpole Swamp; and in 1907, it was renamed Fairmont.

Fairmont Baptist Church is one of the oldest in Robeson County. It was known as Pittman Church before it merged with the Neuse Baptist Church in 1794. Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church was built by the combined membership of Hopewell and Corinth Churches in 1898. The Presbyterian Church was built in 1900.

Maxton (originally known as Shoe Heel) was settled, predominantly by Scots, between 1750 and 1800. Incorporated in 1874, the town grew to 500 persons by 1884; a size and importance, in Robeson County, second only to Lumberton. B. F. McLean was the mayor of Shoe Heel when its name was changed to Mac's Town and then shortened to Maxton, in 1887. Maxton was the home of Floral College, founded in 1841, which was the first established college for women in the United States.

St. Pauls was known as the "stage stop", because it is located half-way between Fayetteville and Lumberton. The town was incorporated in 1799, and grew up around St. Pauls Presbyterian Church, the town's nucleus. St. Pauls began with four buildings: the church; the post office, run by William Davis, Sr.; the horse stable; and William Davis' home. Founded by John Calvin and Malcolm McNair, the town's first school, the Robeson Institute, was built in 1845.

Red Springs (known originally as Dora) was founded by Sailor Hector MacNeill in 1775, under a grant from King George III of England. The Scotch settler families included the MacNeills, MacLeans, Browns, McPhersons, Buies, and MacMillans. In 1852, the first hotel was erected by Malcolm MacNeill, a grandson of Sailor MacNeill. The first church was built in 1885, and was Baptist. Also in 1885, the post office name (Dora) was changed to Red Springs, in recognition of the mineral springs that abound there. The town was incorporated in 1887, and Squire Hector MacNeill, another grandson of Sailor Hector, was the town's first mayor. Red Springs was a well-known resort area; the mineral springs attracted people for health treatments and relaxing summer vacations. Flora MacDonald College, located in Red Springs, was established in 1869.



STUDY AREA

LUMBER RIVER
NORTH CAROLINA & SOUTH CAROLINA
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, CHARLESTON, S.C.

Map Sequence by USGS Quads

Nichols
Duford
Tabor City

Lake View
Fair Bluff
Dillon East
Gaddysville
Fairmont
Chadbourn

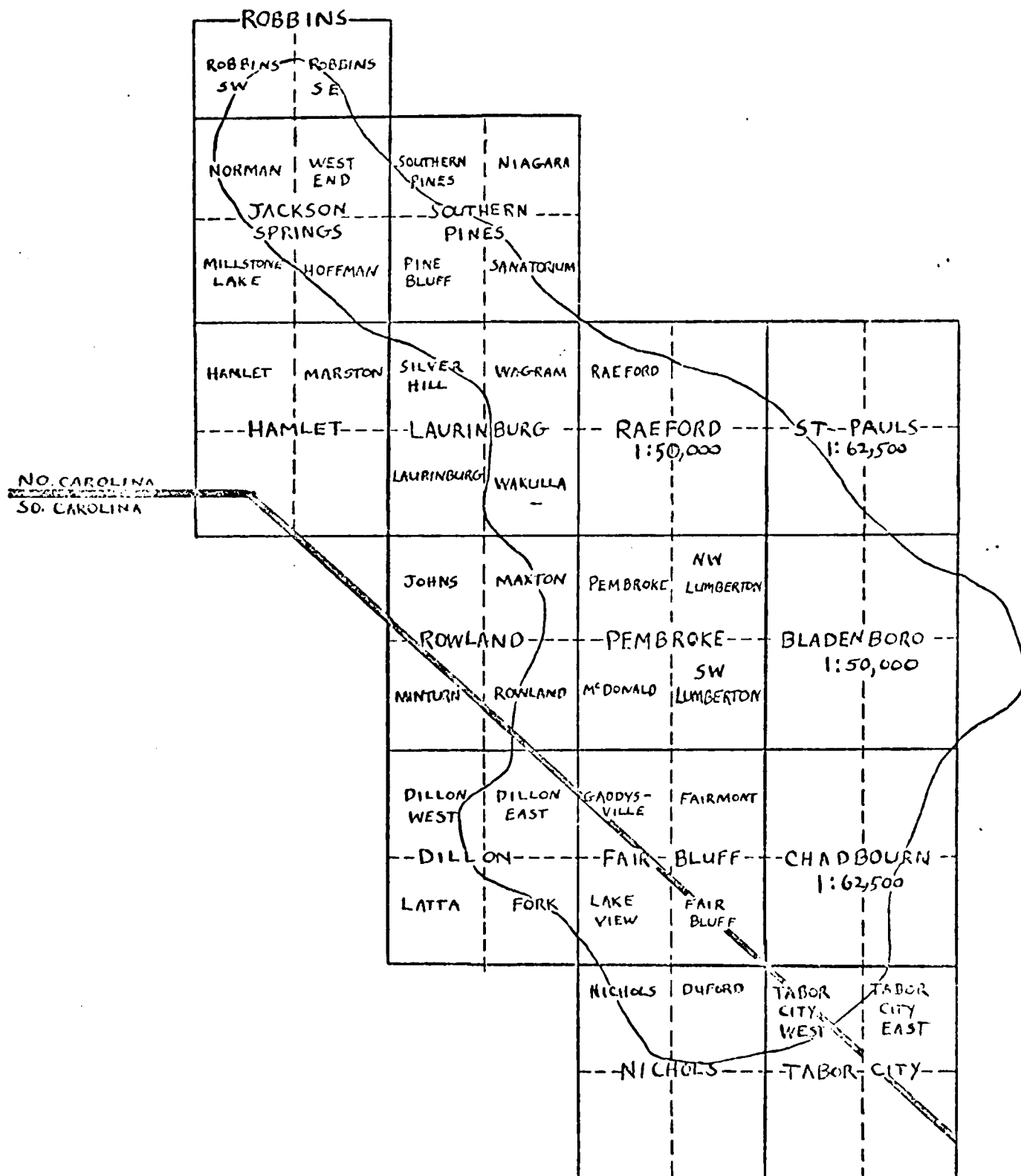
Rowland
McDonald
Pembroke
SW Lumberton
NW Lumberton
Bladenboro
Maxton

Rae ford
St. Pauls
Wakulla
Wagram
Laurinburg
Silver Hill
Marston

Pine Bluff
Sanatorium
Southern Pines
Hoffman
Millstone Lake
Norman
West End

Robbins SW
Robbins SE

Lumber River Basin, North and South Carolina



Nichols...Duford...Tabor City
USGS Quads

Nichols Quad:

To locate the site and the Recon. Areas for this Quad, see page 32.

38 Ma 2: located at junction of Little Pee Dee and Lumber Rivers: east of Mullins on US 76, 3.8 miles; site is 1.2 miles south of highway at this point. burial found; site excavated. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Recommendations for Quad: archaeological walkover reconnaissance of Recon. Areas A and B, with one team of two persons for two days. Cultural significance of Recon. Areas: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

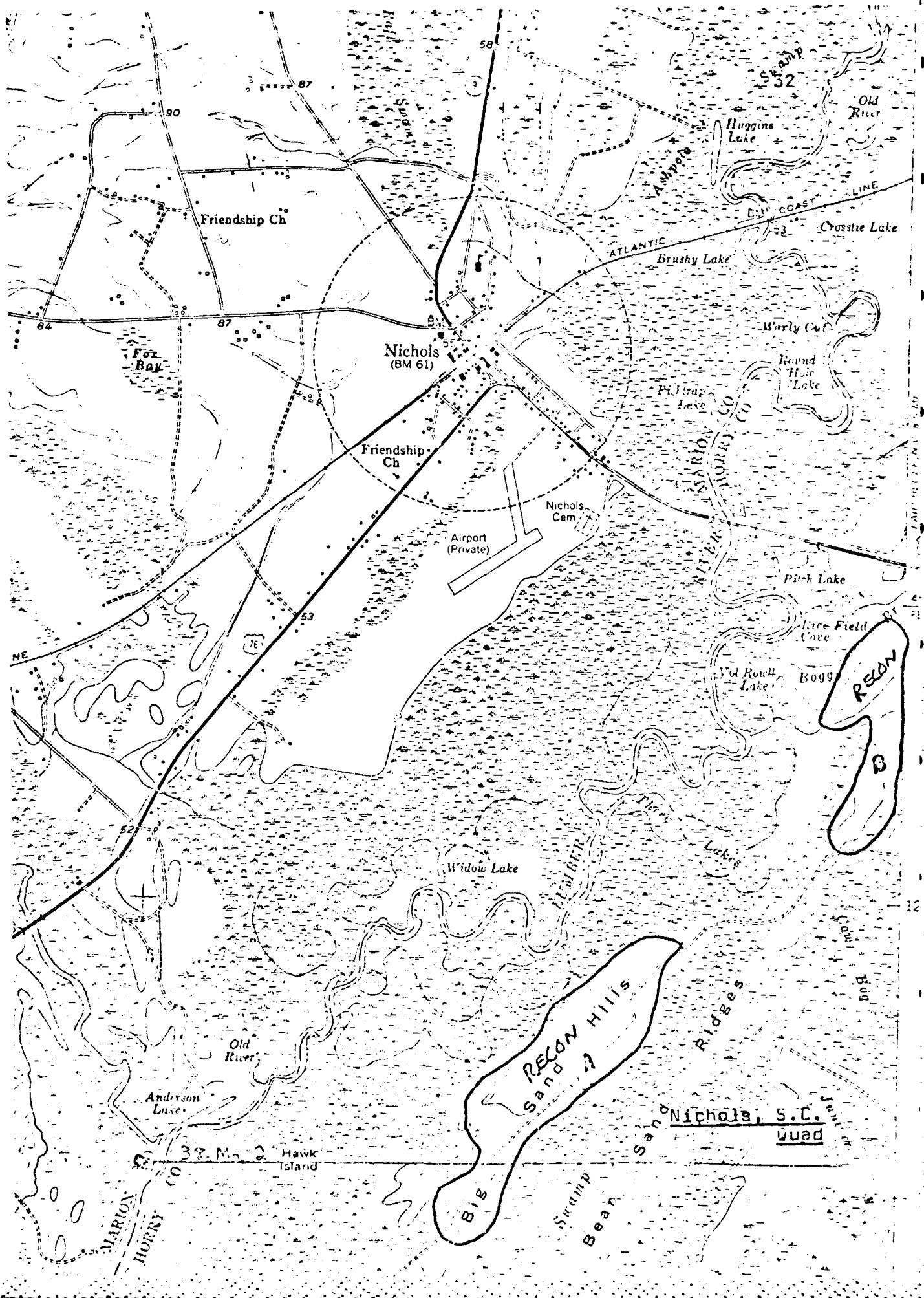
Duford Quad:

No documented sites. No recommendations.

Tabor City Quad:

No documented sites. No recommendations.

D



SUMMARY MATRIX

Quad	Site Name	National Register				Area of Significance			Level of Significance			Previous Research				Potential Impact of Struc. Develop. (in text)				Page reference				
		Inclusion	Nomination	Under Study	Proposed Study	National	Regional	Local	Significant	Insignificant	Unknown	Professional	Excavation	Professional	Walkover	Amateur	Excavation	Amateur	Walkover	In Literature	Insignificant	Adverse	Text	Maps
Nichols	38 Ma 2						X		X						X					X			31 32	
	Recon. A									X											X		31 32	
	Recon. B									X											X		31 32	
Duford	NO SITES																							
Tabor City	NO SITES																							

Lake View...Fair Bluff...Dillon East
Gaddysville...Fairmont...Chadbourn
USGS Quads

Lake View Quad:

To locate the Recon. Areas for this Quad, see page 35.

There is no documentary evidence of prehistoric sites in this Quad.

Recommendations for Quad: archaeological walkover reconnaissance of Recon. Areas A, B, C, D, and E, with two teams of two people for two days. Cultural significance of Recon. Areas: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

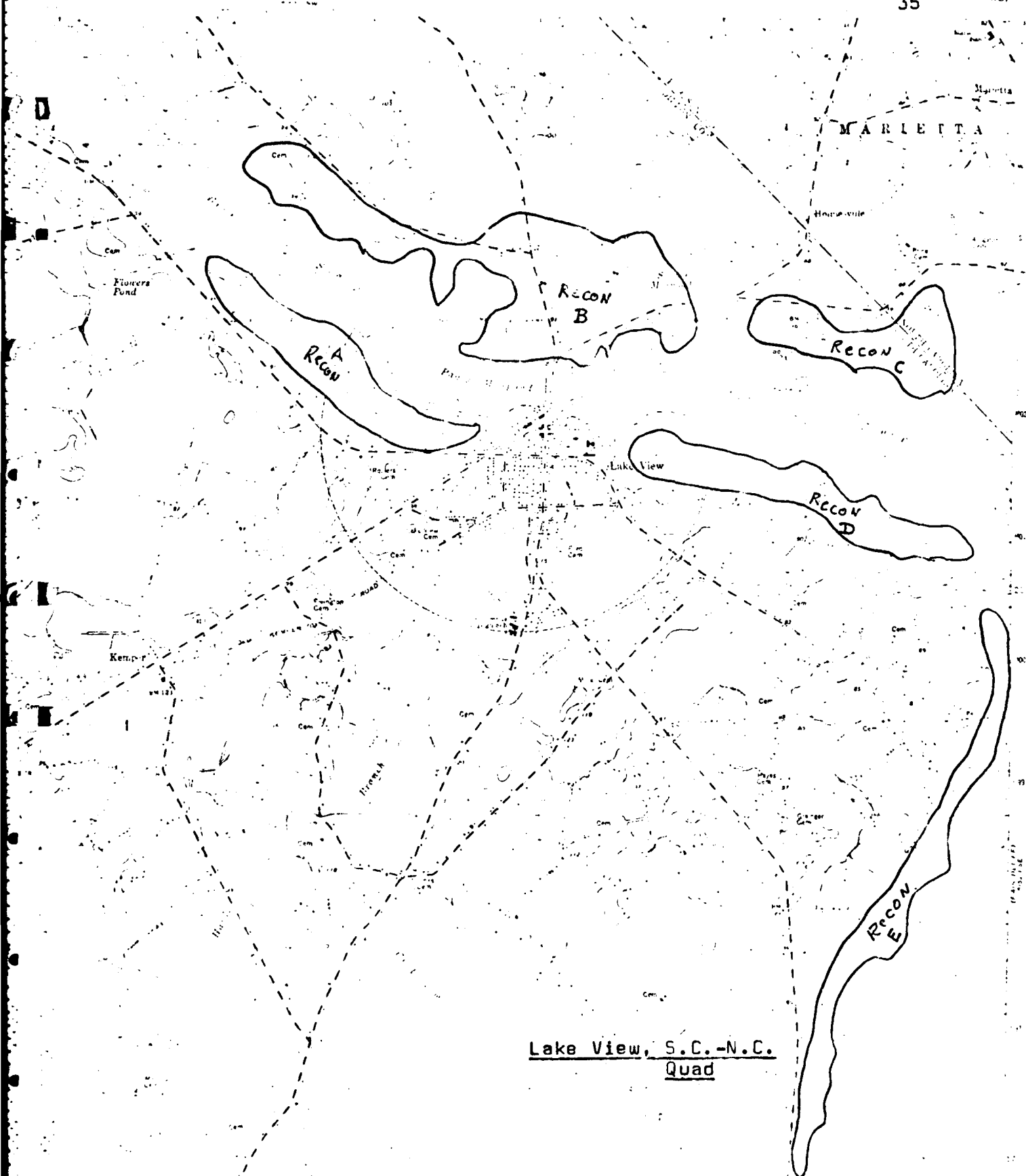
Fair Bluff Quad:

To locate the sites and Recon. Areas for this Quad, see pages 38-41.

Parham site 1: excavated (1969-75) by archaeology students under the direction of Dr. David A. McLean, St. Andrews College. Contained burials and village remains dating from the Archaic to the Late Woodland. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Parham site 2: material excavated, same as Parham site 1. Cultural significance and impact of development: same as Parham 1.

Parham site 3: professional walkover recovered material dating from Archaic to Late Woodland. Material analyzed by



Lake View, S.C.-N.C.
Quad

McLean and St. Andrews students (1969-75). Impact of development: Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Parham site 4: material recovered, same as Parham site 3. Cultural sig. and impact of development: same as Parham site 3.

Parham site 5: material recovered, same as Parham site 3. Cultural sig. and impact of development: same as Parham site 3.

Parham site 6: material recovered, same as Parham site 3. Cultural sig. and impact of development: same as Parham site 3.

VT site 1: site reported by Virgil Thompson (Federal Agronomist for eastern North Carolina, retired). All artifacts are in the Indian Museum of the Carolinas, Laurinburg, North Carolina; and are now being analyzed and classified. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

VT site 2: for description of site, see VT site 1. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Cb v 4: located $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of Fair Bluff on Causey Road; west of Causey Road, next to swamp (HI USACE SM). March 5, 1959. Artifacts found: Savannah River points, Morrow Mountain points, Pee Dee points, and others. Site is archeologically undisturbed. Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

Mill's Atlas of South Carolina indicates that there were several families living in this area (see Map reproduction,

page 41). Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Recommendations for Quad: archaeological walkover reconnaissance of Virgil Thompson (VT) sites, with one team of two people for one day. Archaeological walkover reconnaissance of Mill's Atlas sites, with one person for two days. Archaeological walkover reconnaissance of Cb v 4 and Recon. Areas A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, with two teams of two persons for two days. Cultural significance of Recon. Areas: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Dillon East Quad:

No documented sites. No recommendations.

Gaddysville Quad:

To locate the sites and Recon. Areas for this Quad, see page 43.

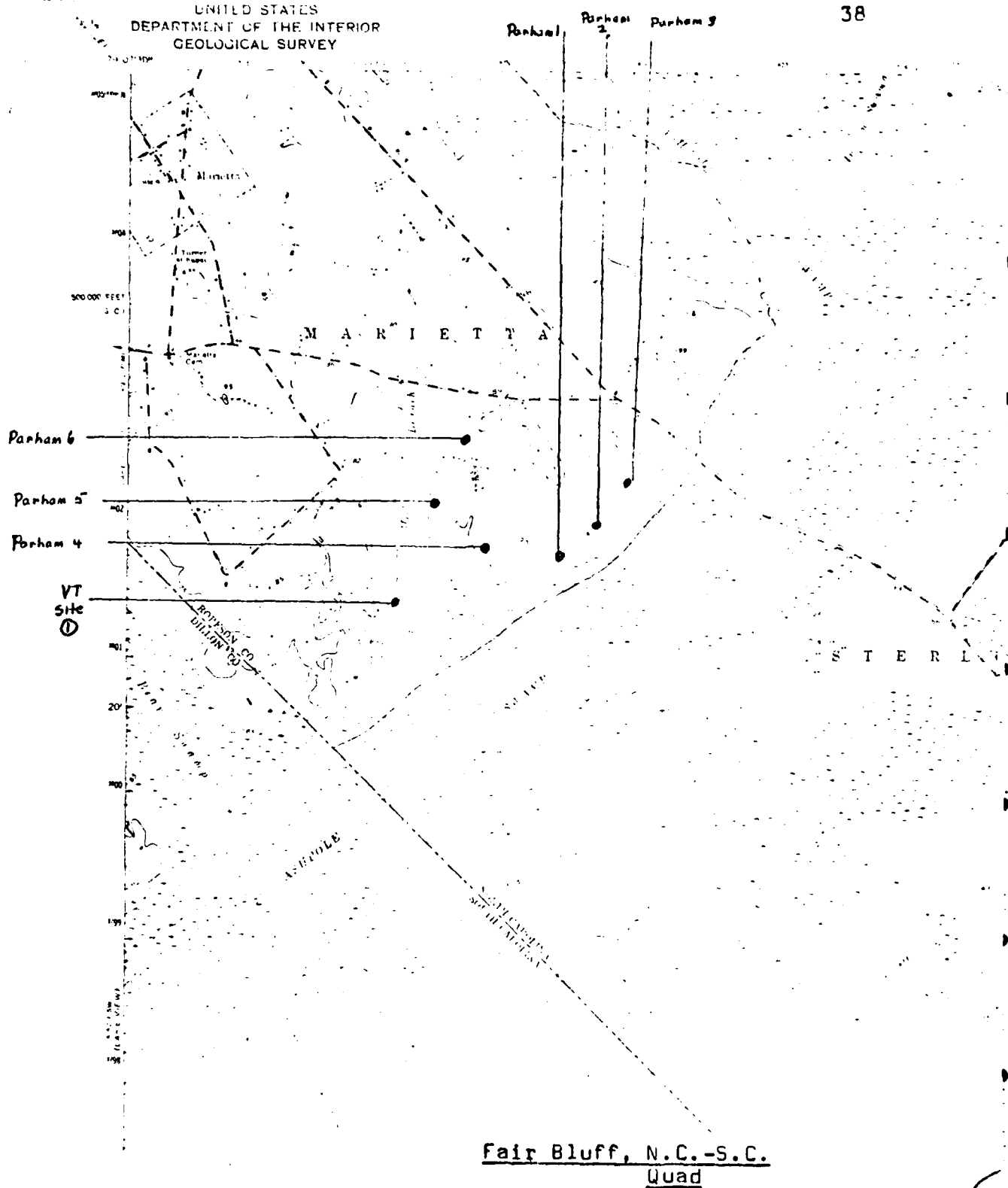
VT site 1: for description of site, see VT site 1, Fair Bluff Quad, page 36. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

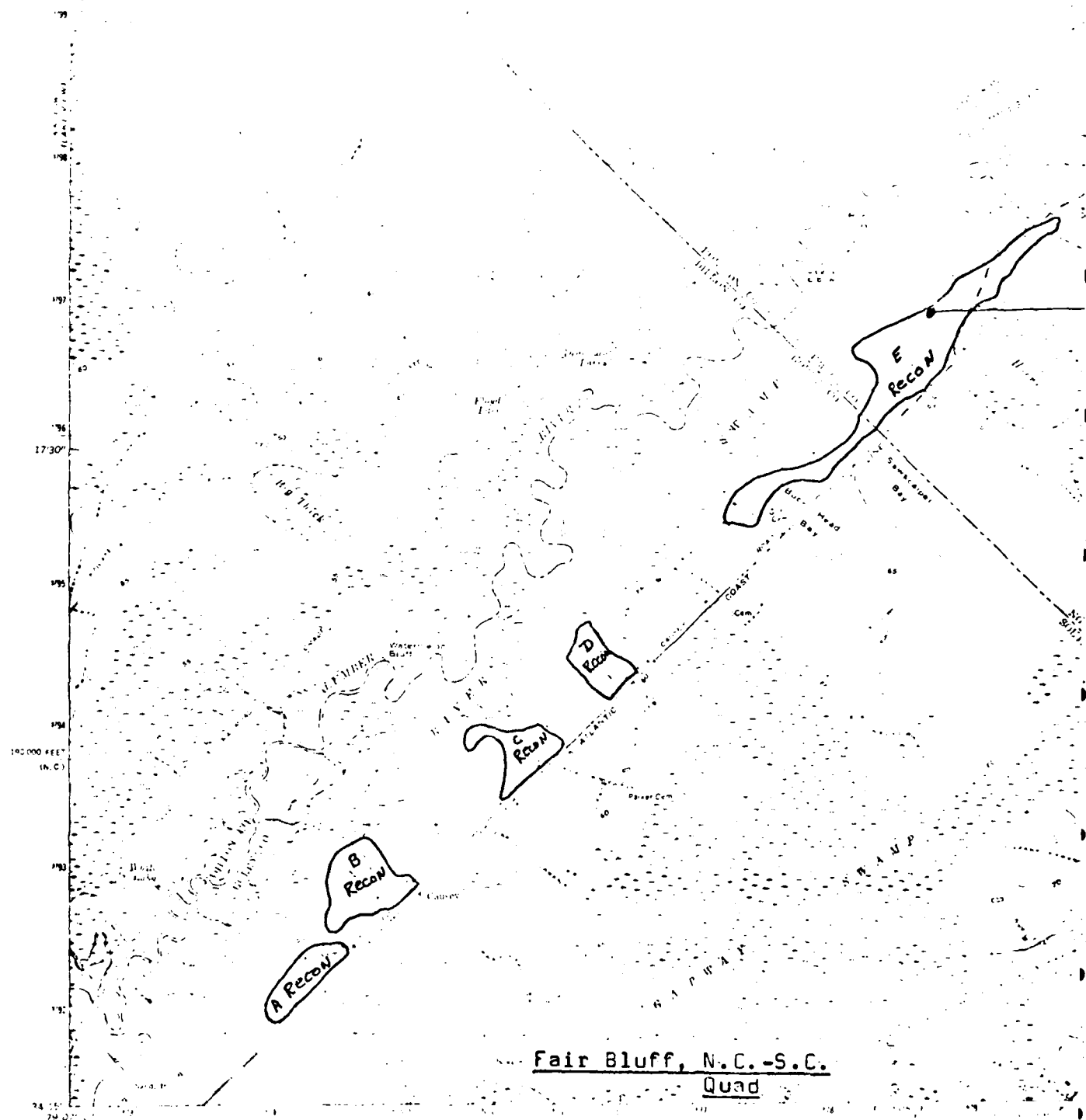
VT site 2: for description of site, see VT site 1, Fair Bluff Quad, page 36. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Recommendations for Quad: archaeological walkover

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

38





Fair Bluff, N.C.-S.C. **Quad**

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Geological Survey

Reconnaissance map of the Pamlico River and Pamlico Bay, North Carolina and South Carolina, based on aerial photographs taken 1944. Topographic and geologic surveys.

Published by the Geological Survey, Washington, D.C. 20540. Price \$1.00. This map is available in the form of a booklet, and is also available in the form of a separate map.

Scale 1:50,000. Contour interval 5 feet.

Zone 17, sheet 1000

For more information on this map, contact the nearest Geological Survey office, or write to the Chief of the Geological Survey, Washington, D.C. 20540. This information is unclassified.

on the map of the Pamlico River and Pamlico Bay, North Carolina and South Carolina, based on aerial photographs taken 1944. Topographic and geologic surveys.

SCALE 1:50,000

CONTour INTERVAL 5 FEET
HEIGHT OF MEAN SEA LEVEL

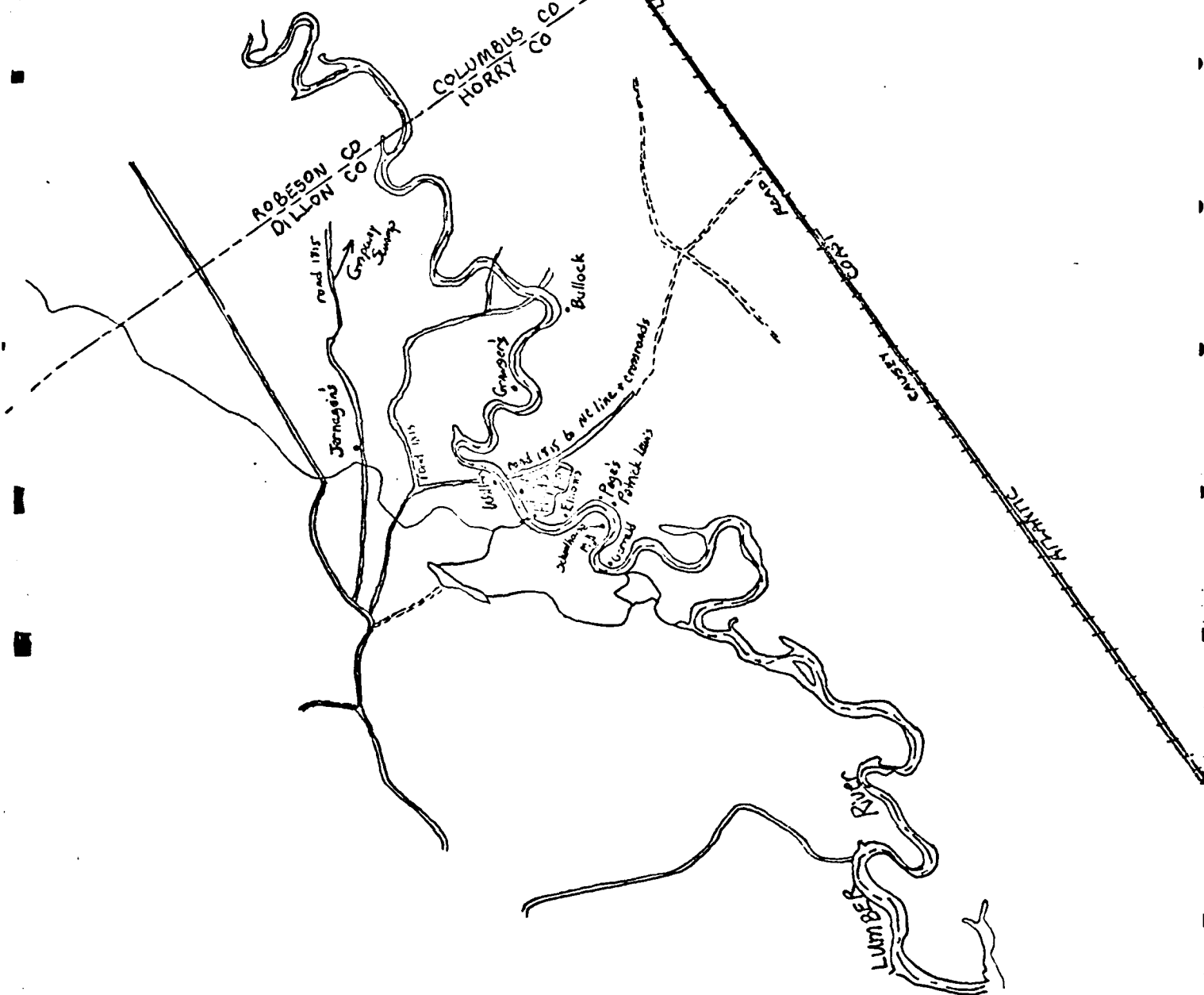
THIS MAP COMPLETES WITH NATIONAL MAP SERIES, 1:50,000, AND IS AVAILABLE FOR SALE BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540. A QUANTITY OF 10,000 COPIES OF THIS MAP IS AVAILABLE FOR SALE.

S T E R L I N G S

VT
Site
(2)

Cb^v4

Fair Bluff, N.C.-S.C.
Quad



Mill's Atlas of
South Carolina, 1815.

reconnaissance of VT site 2 and Recon. Areas A, B, C, with one team of two persons for one day. Cultural significance of Recon. Areas: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Fairmont Quad:

To locate the sites and Recon. Areas for this Quad, see pages 45-8.

VT site 1: for description of site, see VT site 1, Fair Bluff Quad, page 36. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

VT site 2: for description of site, see VT site 1, Fair Bluff Quad, page 36. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

VT site 3: for description of site, see VT site 1, Fair Bluff Quad, page 36. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

VT site 4: for description of site, see VT site 1, Fair Bluff Quad, page 36. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

VT site 5: for description of site, see VT site 1, Fair Bluff Quad, page 36. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

VT site 6: for description of site, see VT site 1, Fair Bluff Quad, page 36. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

VT site

THOMPSON

FAIRMONT

Recon
B

Recon
C

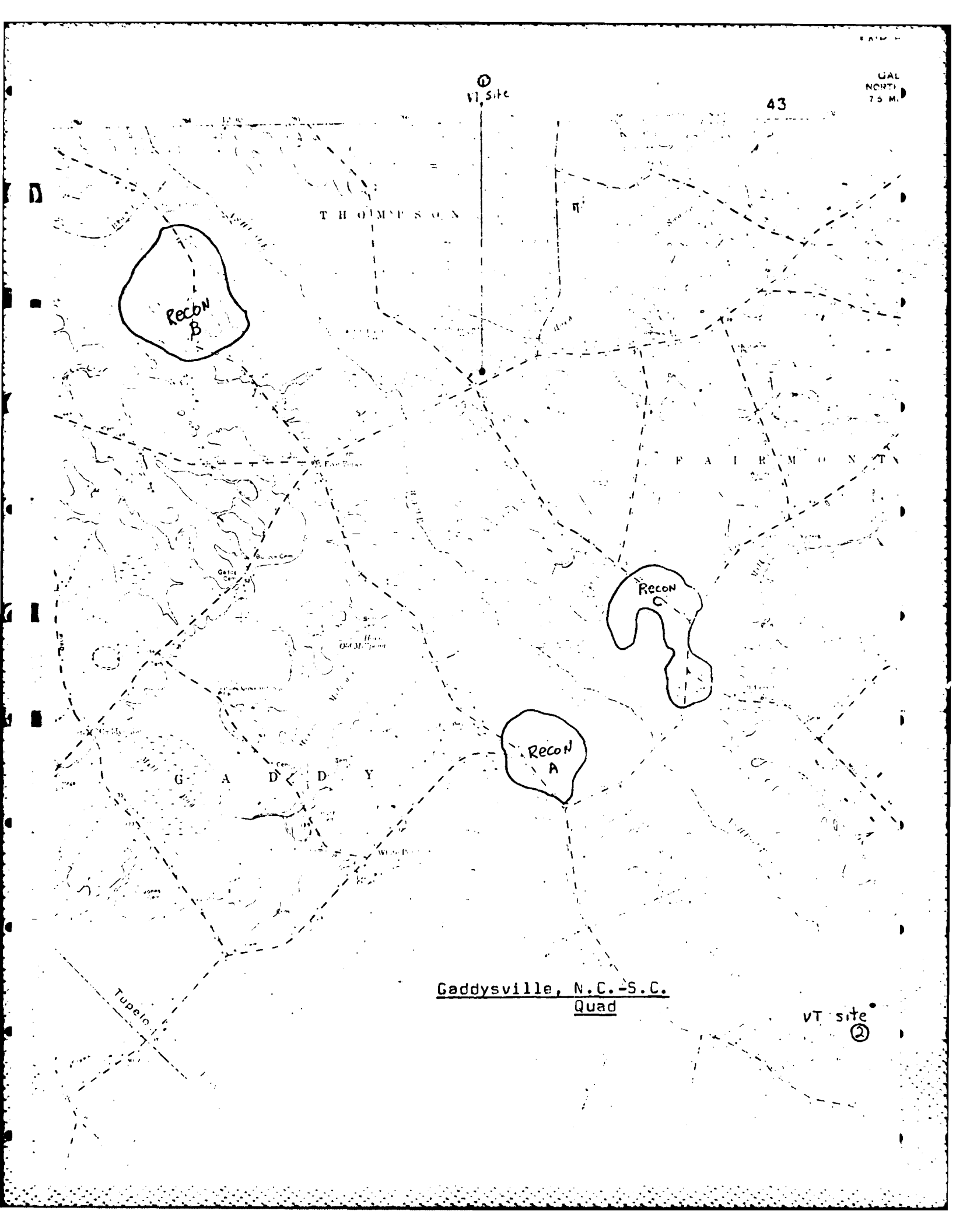
Recon
A

G A D D Y

Gaddysville, N.C.-S.C.
Quad

VT site
②

Tupelo



VT site 7: for description of site, see VT site 1, Fair Bluff Quad, page 36. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Rodney Page site: important site, showing continuous occupation from Paleo-Indian to Woodland. Excellent collection of material from this site is in the Native American Museum, Pembroke State University, Pembroke, North Carolina. Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

Recommendations for Quad: archaeological walkover reconnaissance of VT sites and Recon. Area A, with one team of two persons for three days. Cultural significance of Recon. Area: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

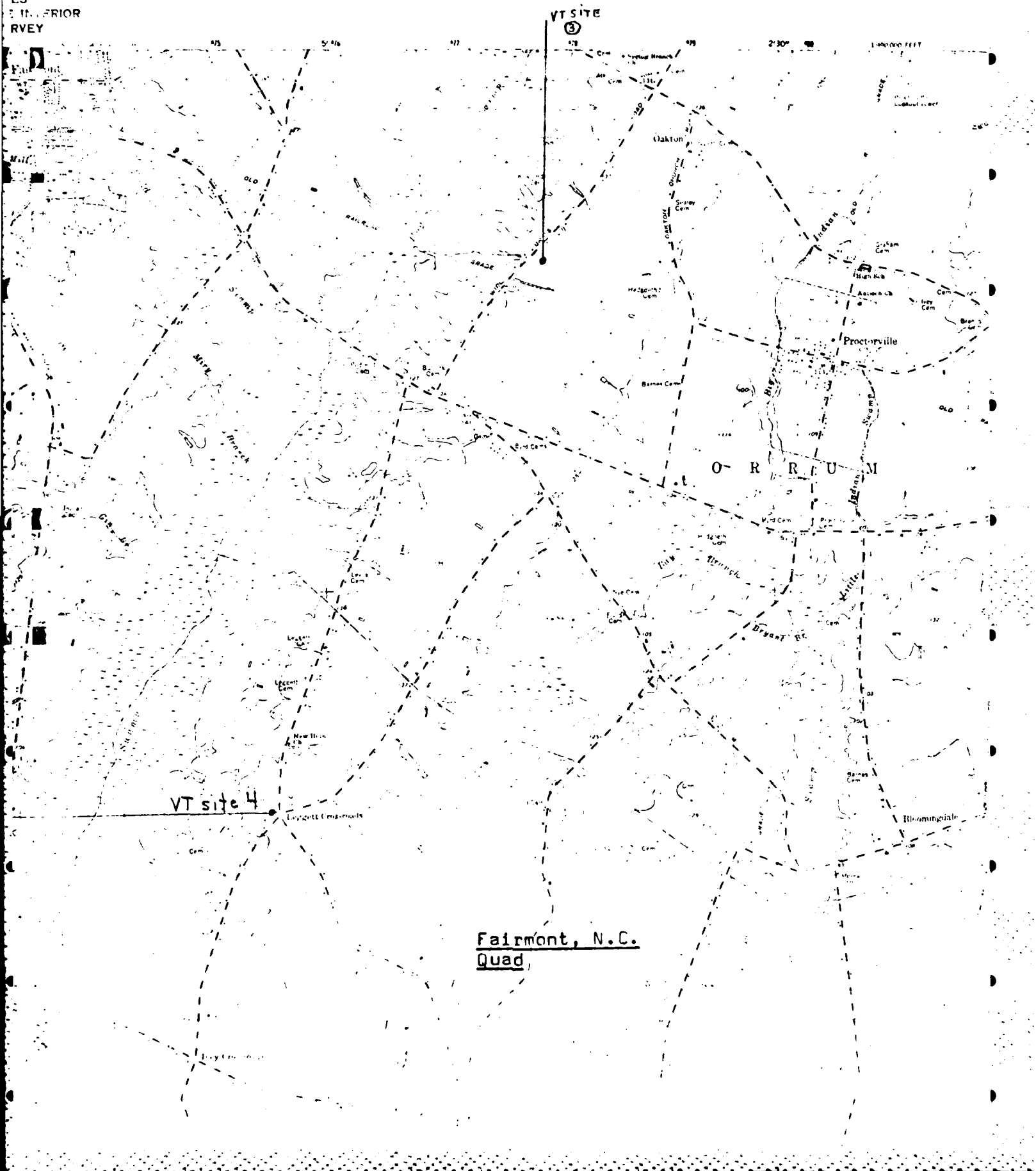
Chadbourn Quad:

To locate the Recon. Areas for this Quad, see page 49.

There is no documentary evidence of sites in this Quad.

Recommendations for Quad: archaeological walkover reconnaissance of Recon. Areas A and B, with two teams of two people for two days. Cultural significance of Recon. Areas: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

ES
INFERIOR
RVEY



VT site 3

46

F A I R M O N T

VT site 4

VT site 5

VT site 6

S T E R L I N G

Fairmont, N.C.
Quad

VT site 7

VT site-3

47

Stone Run
VT Site
②

O R R U M

Bloomington

(CHANDLER 1:50,000)
25574

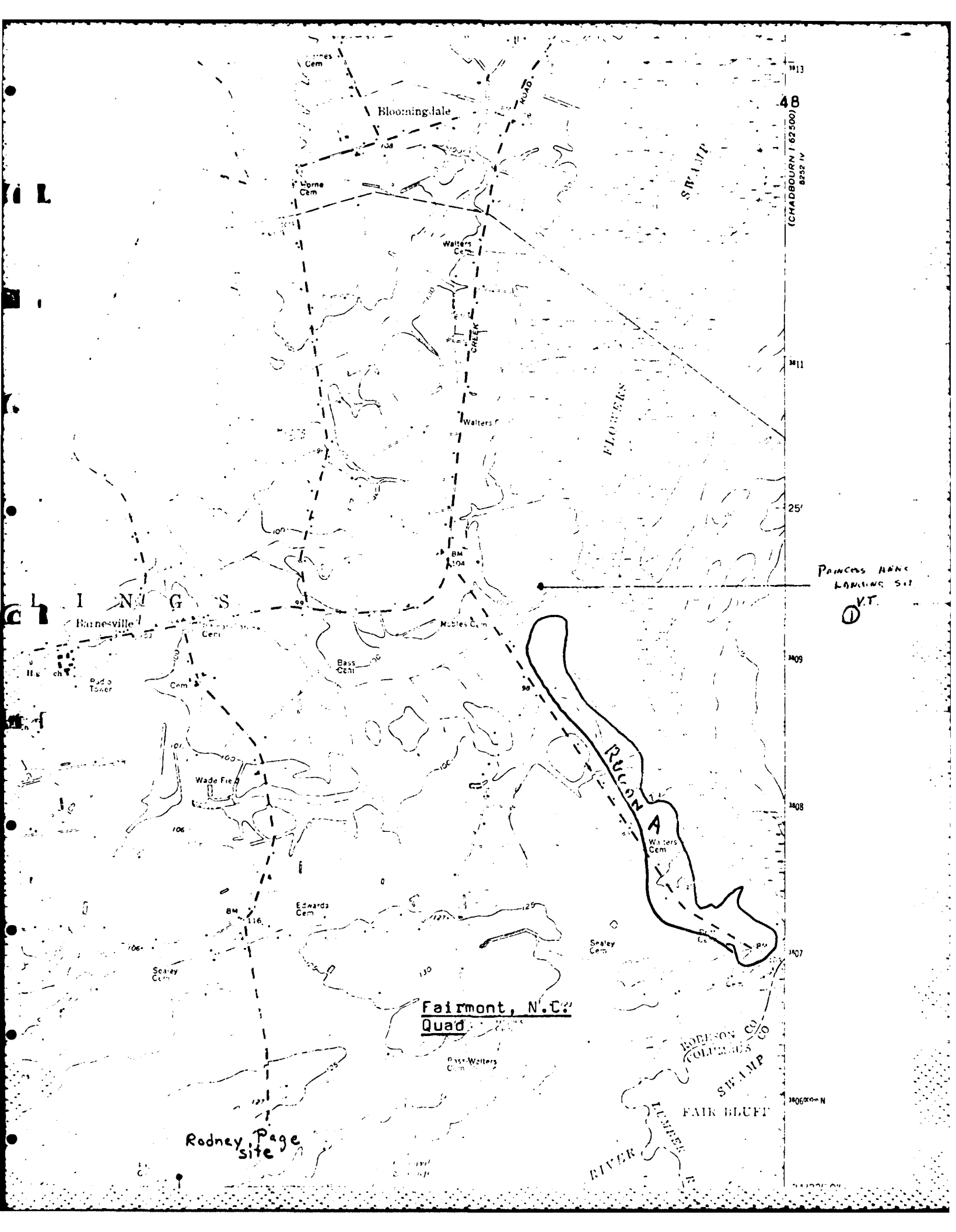
25

VT
PRINCESS ANNE
LANDING
SITE
①

S T E R L I N G

Fairmont, N.C.
Quad

RECON



48
CHADBOURN 162500
8252 IV

3411

25'

3409

3408

3407

3406.000 N

PRINCES HANE
LANDING SITE
① V.T.

Fairmont, N.C.
Quad

Rodney Page
site

ROBINSON CO
COLUMBUS
SWAMP
FAIR BLUFF
RIVER

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

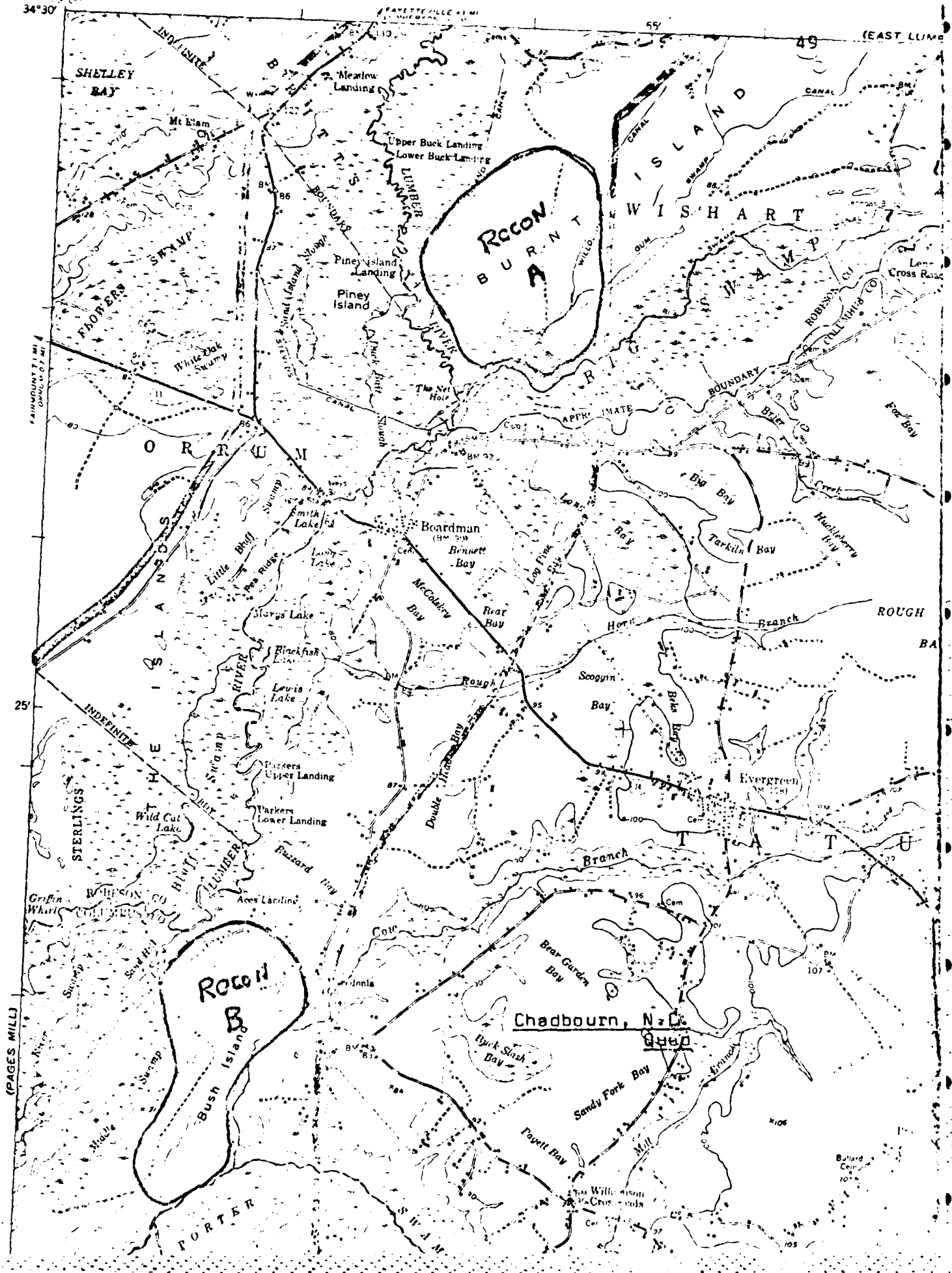
79°00'
34°30'

FAVETTEVILLE 41 MI
LINCOLN 40 MI

55

49

(EAST LUMB)



(PAGES MILL)

SUMMARY MATRIX

Quad	Site Name	National Register				Area of Significance				Level of Significance				Previous Research				Potential Impact of Struc. Develop. (in text)				Page Reference	
		Inclusion	Modification	Under Study	Proposed Study	National	Regional	Local		Significant	Insufficient	Unknown		Professional Excavation	Professional Walkover	Amateur Excavation	Amateur Walkover	In Literature	Insufficient	Adverse	Text	Maps	
Lake View	Recon. A										X									X	34	35	
	Recon. B										X									X	34	35	
	Recon. C										X								X	34	35		
	Recon. D										X								X	34	35		
	Recon. E										X								X	34	35		
Fair Bluff	Parham 1							X		X			X					X	X		34	38	
	Parham 2							X		X			X					X	X		34	38	
	Parham 3							X		X				X				X	X		34	38	
	Parham 4							X		X				X				X	X		36	38	
	Parham 5							X		X				X				X	X		36	38	
	Parham 6							X		X								X	X		36	38	
Fair Bluff	VT 1										X								X	36	38		
Fair Bluff	VT 2										X								X	36	40		

SUMMARY MATRIX

Quad	Site Name	National Register				Area of Significance			Level of Significance			Previous Research				Potential Impact of Struc. Develop. (in text)				Page reference
		Inclusion	Reclassification	Under Study	Proposed Study	National	Regional	Local	Significant	Insufficient	Unknown	Professional Excavation	Professional Walkover	Amateur Excavation	Amateur Walkover	In Literature	Insufficient	Adverse	Text	
	Fair Bluff							X	X					X				X	36 40	
	Fair Bluff									X					X			X	36 41	
	Fair Bluff									X								X	37 39	
	Fair Bluff									X								X	37 39	
	Fair Bluff									X								X	37 39	
	Fair Bluff									X								X	37 39	
	Fair Bluff									X								X	37 39	
	Fair Bluff									X								X	37 39	
	Fair Bluff									X								X	37 40	
	Fair Bluff									X								X	37 40	
	Dillon East																			
	Gaddysville																		37 43	
	Gaddysville																		37 43	

SUMMARY MATRIX

Quad	Site Name	National Register				Area of Significance			Level of Significance			Previous Research				Potential Impact of Struc. Develop.			Page reference (in text)	
		Inclusion	Reclassification	Under Study	Proposed Study	National	Regional	Local	Significant	Insufficient	Unknown	Professional Excavation	Professional Walkover	Amateur Excavation	Amateur Walkover	In Literature	Insufficient	Adverse	Text	Maps
Gardysville	Recon. A										X							X	42 43	43
Gardysville	Recon. B										X							X	42 43	43
Gardysville	Recon. C										X							X	42 43	43
Fairmont	VT 1							X			X				X			X	42 47	47
Fairmont	VT 2							X			X				X			X	42 47	47
Fairmont	VT 3							X			X				X			X	42 45	45
Fairmont	VT 4							X			X				X			X	42 45	45
Fairmont	VT 5							X			X				X			X	42 46	46
Fairmont	VT 5							X			X				X			X	42 46	46
Fairmont	VT 7							X			X				X			X	44 46	46
Fairmont	R. Page							X							X			X	44 48	48
Fairmont	Recon. A										X				X			X	44 48	48

SUMMARY MATRIX

Quad	Site Name	National Register				Area of Significance			Level of Significance			Previous Research				Potential Impact of Struc. Develop. (in text)				Page reference (in text)	
		Inclusion	Nomination	Under Study	Proposed Study	National	Regional	Local	Significant	Insignificant	Unknown	Professional Excavation	Professional Walkover	Amateur Excavation	Amateur Walkover	In Literature	Insignificant	Adverse	Text	Maps	
Chadbourn	Recon. A																	X	44	49	
Chadbourn	Recon. B																	X	44	49	

Rowland...McDonald...Pembroke
Lumberton SW...Lumberton NW
Bladenboro...Maxton
USGS Quads

Rowland Quad:

No documented sites. No recommendations.

McDonald Quad:

To locate the sites and Recon. Area for this Quad, see page 55.

Rb v 29: site excavated by Jeffery Gordon, Pembroke State University. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Rb v 30: site excavated by Jeffery Gordon, Pembroke State University. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Recommendations for Quad: archaeological walkover reconnaissance of Recon. Area A, with one team of two persons for one day. Cultural significance of Recon. Area: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

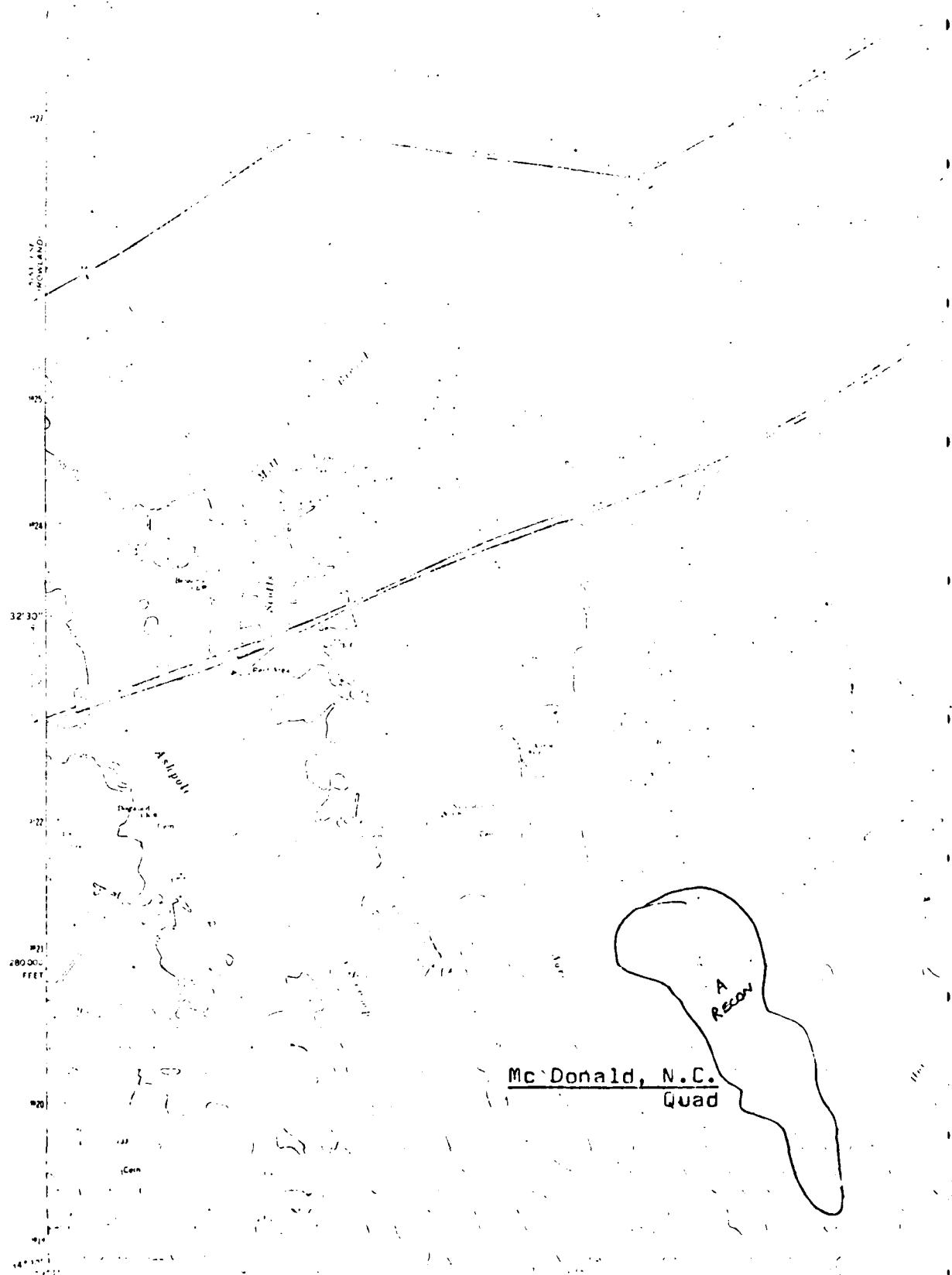
Pembroke Quad:

To locate the sites and Recon. Area for this Quad, see page 57.

Old Main Building: site is on the National Registry.

Rb^v29

Rb^v30



McDonald, N.C.
Quad

Marginal note: *Handwritten note in the left margin, partially illegible.*

100

Nominated March 24, 1976, entered May 13, 1976. Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

VT site 1: for description of site, see VT site 1, Fair Bluff Quad, page 36. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Rb v 3: excavated in 1940's by amateurs. Teeth and pottery found, indicating Woodland occupation. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Rb v 9: material excavated included 14 red-brown, sandy clay, cord-marked sherds; 3 chips; 1 point, Carrollton-type; potsherds found nearby. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Rb v 17: site excavated by Jeffery Gordon, Pembroke State University. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Recommendations for Quad: archaeological walkover reconnaissance of VT site 1 and Recon. Area A. Also recommend that home of Henry Berry Lowery be located, and any dangers from structural development estimated. These three areas may be covered with one team of two persons in two days. Cultural significance of Recon. Area: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Southwest Lumberton Quad:

Old Main Bldg.

Pembroke

A-RECON

Rb > 9

2

Pembroke, N.C.
Quad

VT site L

Ref: 17

MIC DONALD
 9-53-11 SW
 SCALE 1:24,000

15
1962
123, 5, 10, 1, 20
Surveyed by the Geological Survey

To locate the sites and Recon. Area for this Quad, see pages 60-3.

Luther Caldwell House: 209 Caldwell Street, Lumberton. Owner: Mrs. N. A. Thompson. Site under study by the Robeson Historical Society, for inclusion in the National Register. Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

Court Square Hardware: (McLeod Building). Owner: Billy Bridges. Site under study by the Robeson County Historical Society, for inclusion in the National Register. Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

Judge T. A. McNeill House: built 1890. No additional information available. Site under study by the Robeson County Historical Society, for inclusion in the National Register. Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

Proctor Building Law Office: built about 1840. Owned by the Robeson County Historical Society. Site under study by owner, for inclusion in National Register. Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

McNeill House site: one story house, built in 1860 (burned). Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Fairmont site: located on land belonging to the Robeson

County Parks and Recreation Department. Surveyed by Dr. David A. McLean. Artifacts consist of rhyolite chips and late Colonial pottery sherds. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Recommendations for Quad: archaeological walkover reconnaissance of McNeill House site and Recon. Area A with one team of two persons for two days. Cultural significance of Recon. Area: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Northwest Lumberton Quad:

To locate the sites for this Quad, see page 65.

Humphrey-Williams House: built in 1913, on NC 211, .6 mile south of SR 1001. Owned by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith. Site is on National Register: nominated June 25, 1973, entered July 24, 1973. Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

Clybourn Pines: located on Lumber River near Raft Swamp, on SR 1532. Site is a 1½-story house, built in 1860. Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

Governor Angus W. McLean Home: built by a Dutch builder, 1935-40, on the Lumber River at the confluence of Powell Branch. First floor is inundated during periods of very high flood water. Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

Colonel Alfred Rowland Home: a two-story frame house

NUMBER

RIVER

McNeill House site
1 story frame (burned)
1860

LUMINION
MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

SW Lumberton, N.C.
Quad

SOUTHWEST LUGGAGE
POETH C...

7.5 MINUTE SERIES

L. H. Caldwell

Horse
1890

Court
Square
Hardware

51521 NW
(PEMBROKE)

34°37'30"

79°07'30"

673000 E

674

675

5'

676

677

INORTHWEST

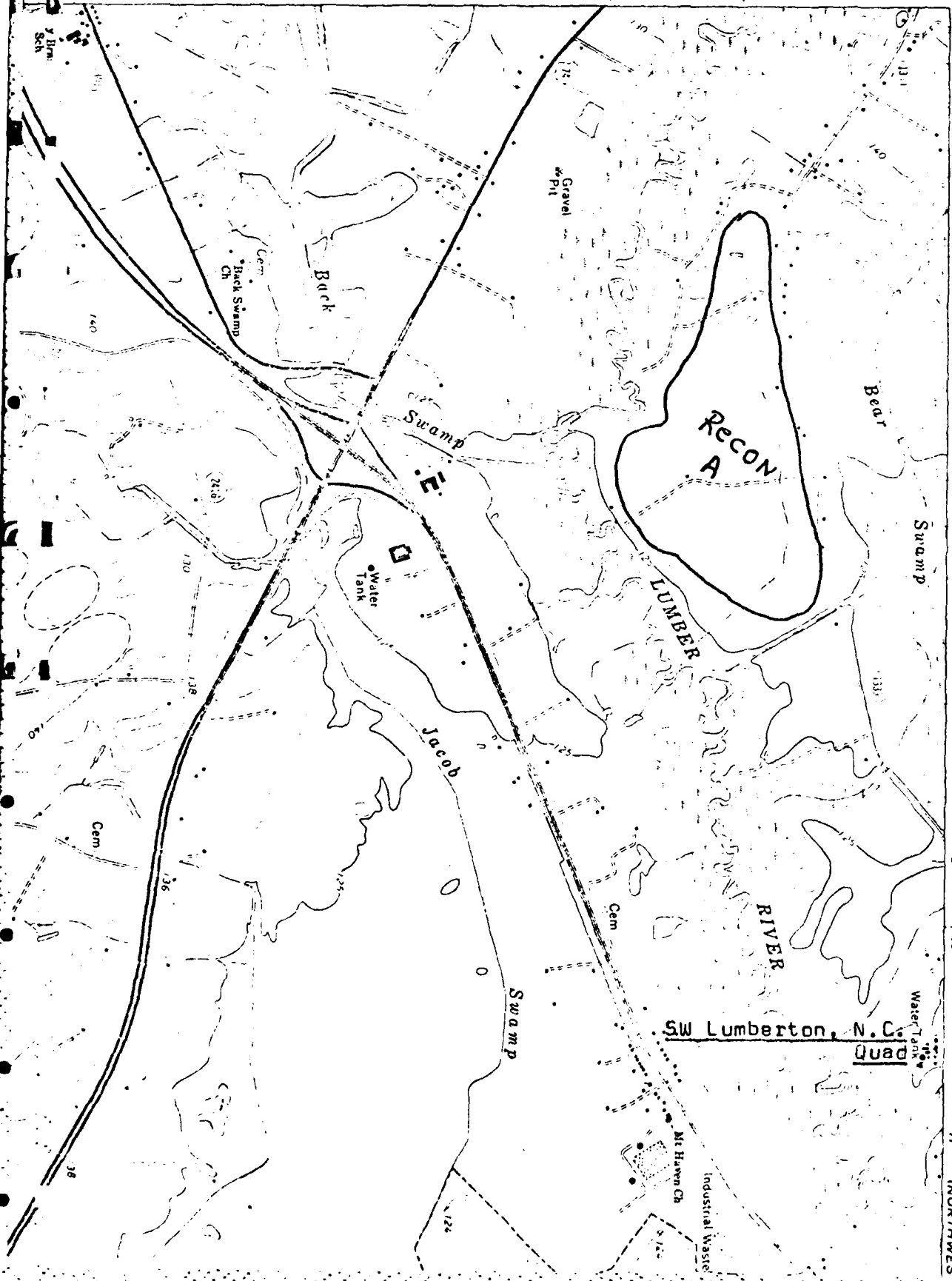
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

15TC
515

LAURINBURG 23 MI
MAXTON 15 MI

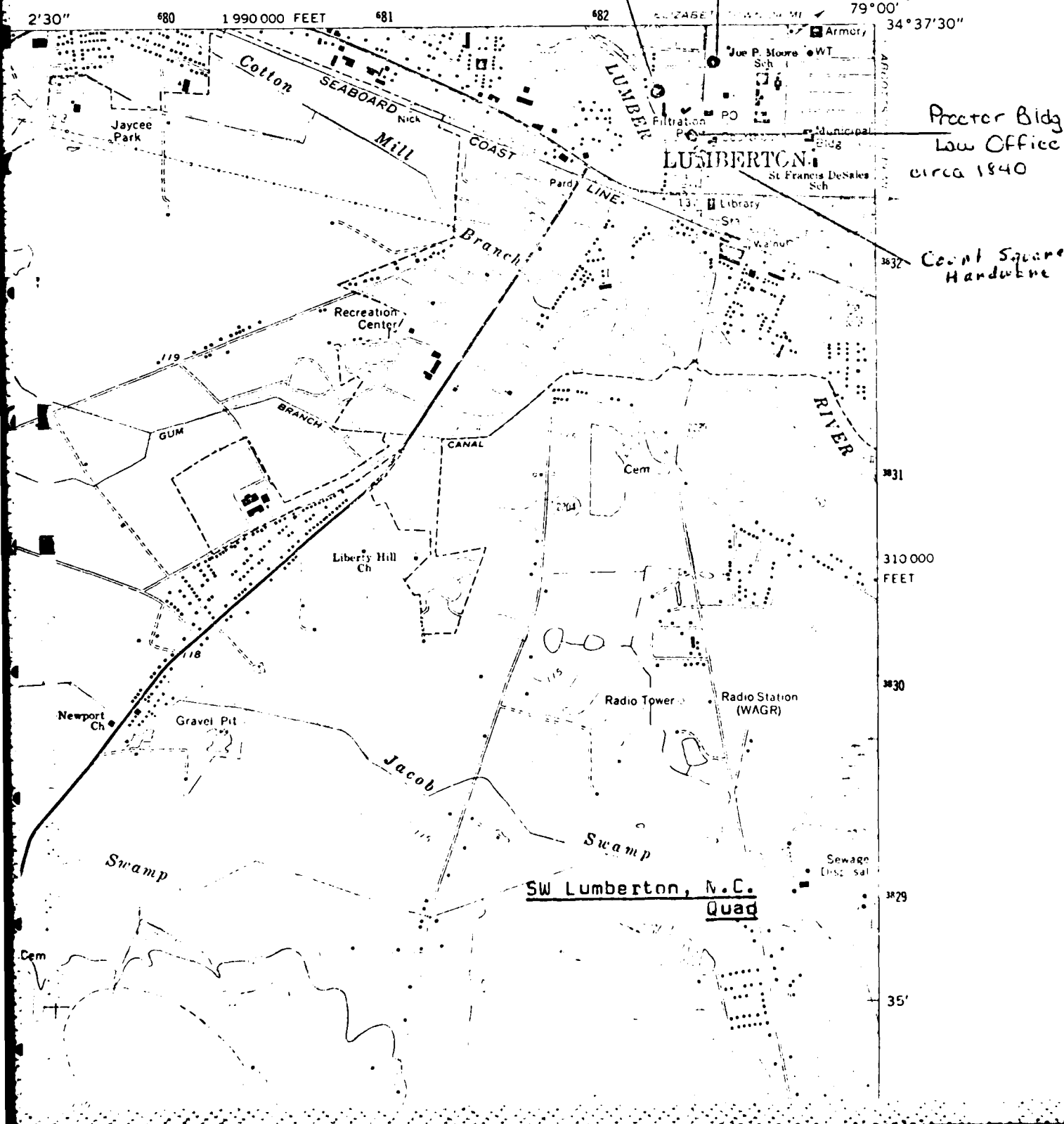
3420000 N

RAYNLAND 10 MI
RAYNHAM 25 MI



L.H. Caldwell
1890 House
JUDGE T.A. McNeill
1890
SOUTHWEST LUMBERTON QUADRANGLE
NORTH CAROLINA-ROBESON CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5253 III
BLADENBORO 1:62 500'



built in 1860. Town of Rowland named after Colonel Rowland. Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

Cemetery: important burial place of many of the early inhabitants of Lumberton. Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

Rb v 1: artifacts collected by Phelps, University of North Carolina. Found projectile points, drills, blades, scraper: indicate occupation from Morrow Mountain I until Late Woodland. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Recommendations for Quad: archaeological walkover reconnaissance of Governor McLean Home and cemetery with one person for one day.

Bladenboro Quad:

To locate the sites and Recon. Area for this Quad, see pages 69-71.

Walnut Grove: (Robeson Plantation), Tarheel, North Carolina. Owned by Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Averitte. Located on north side of NC 87, .5 mile east of junction with NC131. Site is on National Register: nominated March 5, 1975, entered May 29, 1975. Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

Purdie Place: (including Purdie Methodist Church). Mini-district, located in Tarheel, North Carolina. Site is

Humphrey-Williams
House

NW Lumberton, N.C.
Quad

LUMBER

LUMBERTON

1 1/2 Story
Clyburn Pine

W. McLean
Clyburn Pine
1937-40

Cemetery

Rb 1

Cory Alfred Rowland
Rb 1
Rb 2
Rb 3
Rb 4
Rb 5
Rb 6
Rb 7
Rb 8
Rb 9
Rb 10
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Rb 90
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Rb 97
Rb 98
Rb 99
Rb 100

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway
Secondary highway
Tertiary highway
Light duty road and
improved surface
Unimproved surface
Discontinuous surface
Interstate Route
U.S. Route

NORTHWEST LUMBERTON

CONTINENTAL SHEET
NAT. MAG. 1:50,000
VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THE MAP
PUBLISHED BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

on National Register: nominated November, 1976, entered April 13, 1977. Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

VT site 1: for description of site, see VT site 1, Fair Bluff Quad, page 36. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

VT site 2: for description of site, see VT site 1, Fair Bluff Quad, page 36. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

31 B1 12: Robert Clark, owner. Artifacts consist of 3 rhyolite chips, 1 quartz chip, 1 broken Guilford point. Indicate Middle Archaic occupation. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

31 B1 13: Ike Singletary, owner. Artifacts consist of rhyolite and quartz chips, 1 Stanley point, 45 pottery sherds, 1 steatite sherd. Indicate multicomponent occupation. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

31 B1 14: J. E. Kelly, owner. Artifacts consist of 27 rhyolite, 1 flint, 1 quartz flakes; 2 Morrow Mountain points; 1 Guilford point; 2 ceramic sherds. Indicate a predominantly Archaic occupation, with a small Woodland component. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

31 B1 15: J. F. Freeman, owner. Artifacts consist of 2 quartz, 1 quartzite, 2 rhyolite chips; 12 pottery sherds.

Indicate a Late Woodland to Proto-Historic occupation.

Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

31 B1 16: Clara Bass, owner. Artifacts consist of 7 rhyolite flakes. Identification of period is questionable, due to a lack of definite typological material. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

31 B1 17: Jabe Frink, owner. Artifacts consist of a broken Kirk point, quartz chips, 1 rhyolite nodule. Indicate an Early Archaic occupation. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

31 Rb 18: James A. Bridger, owner. Artifacts consist of 3 rhyolite and 1 quartz flakes. Identification of period is questionable, due to a lack of definite typological material. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

31 Rb 27: owner unknown. Artifacts consist of 2 metates, made of a sedimentary stone; 3 quartzite, 3 argelite flakes; 5 cord-marked, 1 plain sherds; 1 additional flake, quartz. Indicate Woodland and Archaic occupation. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

BOR 15-500 LWCF, site I: site located in archaeological reconnaissance by Dr. David A. McLean, St. Andrews College. Work done under contract to the Robeson County Parks and Recreation Department, December 17, 1976. Artifacts consist of the

stem of a Yadkin point, a Morrow Mountain point, 1 broken grinding stone, 4 cord-marked pottery sherds, 1 blade, an Uwharrie point, 17 chips. Indicate Archaic and Woodland occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

BOR 15-500 LWCF, site II: site located in archaeological reconnaissance by Dr. David A. McLean, St. Andrews College. Work done under contract to the Robeson County Parks and Recreation Department, December 17, 1976. Artifacts consist of 5 rhyolite chips, 20th Century Chinaware pottery, 1 pottery sherd, 1 salt-fired ware sherd. Archaeological importance of site is insignificant. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

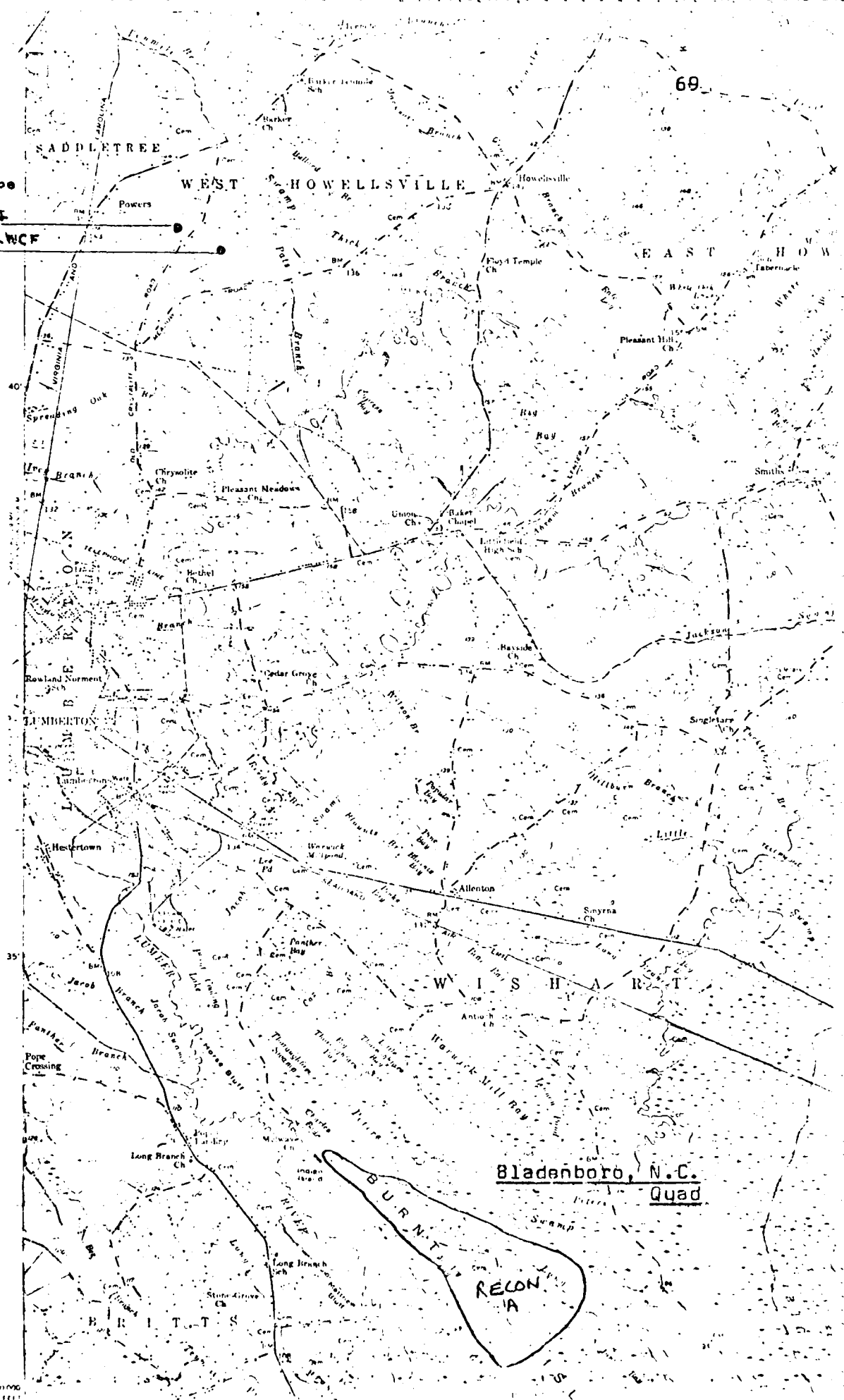
Recommendations for Quad: archaeological walkover reconnaissance of VT sites, Recon. Area A, and BOR 15-500 LWCF, site I, with one team of two persons for two days. A qualified archeologist should check the Bureau of Archives and History for reported sites in Recon. Area A: one man, two days. Cultural significance of Recon. Area: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Maxton Quad:

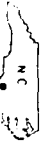
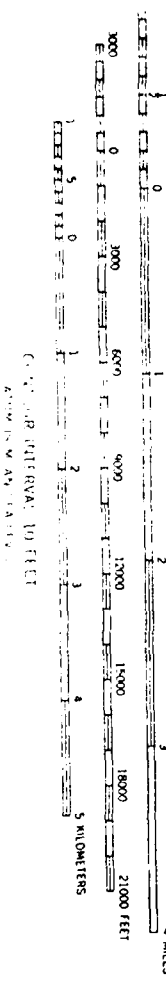
To locate the sites and Recon. Areas for this Quad, see page 73.

Patterson Building: located in Maxton, owned by Joseph Warren. Site under study for inclusion in the National Register.

BOR 15-500
LWCF
Site II
BOR 15-500 LWCF
Site I



Bladenboro, N.C.
Quad



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy duty ——— Light duty ———

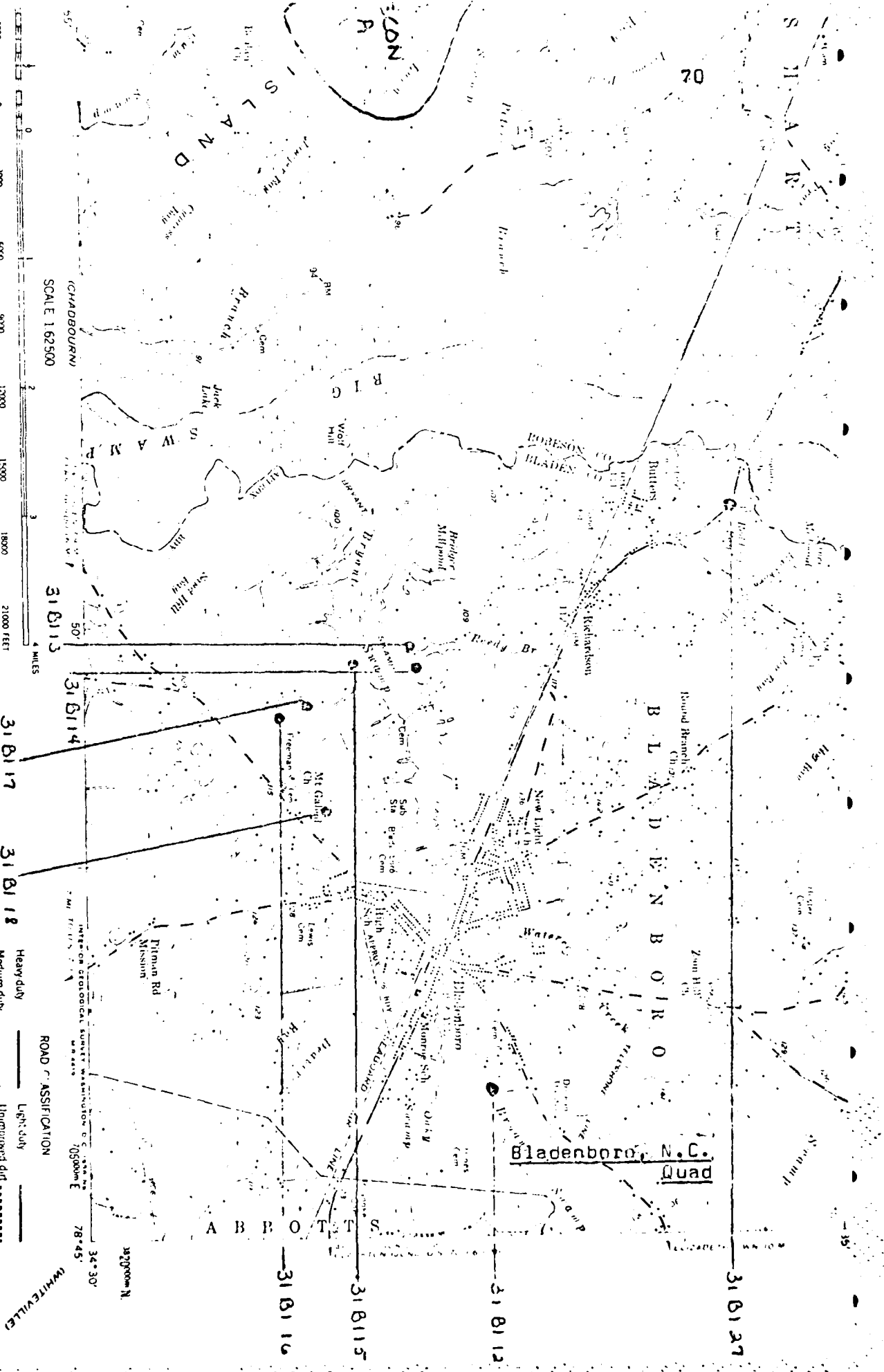
Medium duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———

U.S. Route ——— State Route ———

BLADENBORO, N.C.

N 34° 10' — W 78° 45' 15

1937



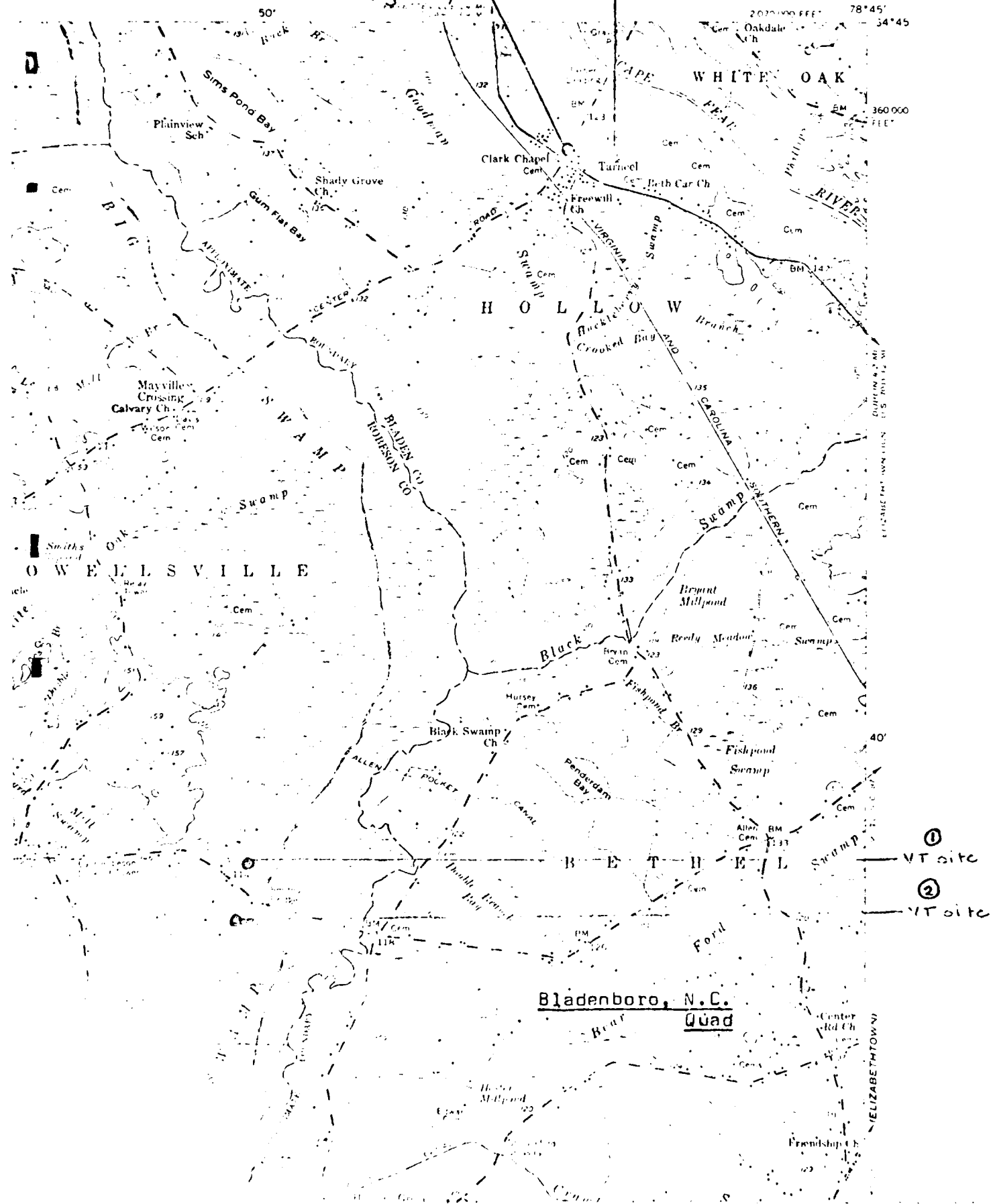
THIS MAP WAS MADE BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. FOR SALE BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

Walnut Grove
National
Registry

Ardie Place

National Register
BLADENBORO QUADRANGLE 71
NORTH CAROLINA
5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

(ROSE-11701)



Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

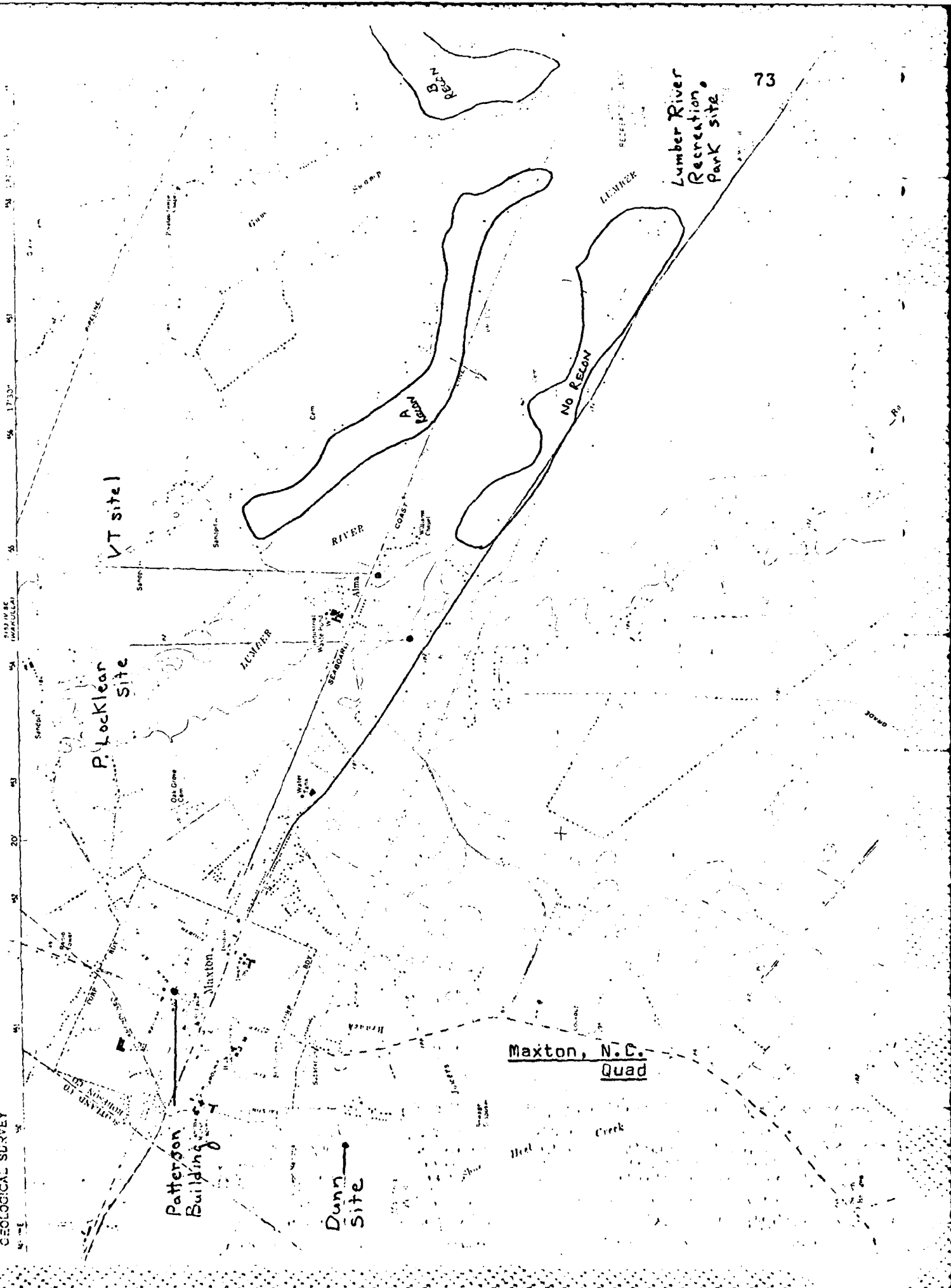
VT site 1: for description of site, see VT site 1, Fair Bluff Quad, page 36. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Dunn site: artifacts consist of 15 chips, 3 fabric-marked sherds, 1 broken Yadkin point. Indicate Middle Woodland occupation. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Locklear site: located near Alma. No classification or inventory of artifacts. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Lumber River Recreation site: site located through survey for Robeson County Historical Drama, Inc., December 1, 1975. Site nearly destroyed by heavy earth-borrowing. Artifacts consist of 20 grog-tempered sherds, fabric-marked pottery, 4 shell-tempered, smooth sherds, 12 rhyolite chips, 1 Kirk serrated point. Indicate Archaic and Woodland occupation. Archaeological importance of site is insignificant. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Recommendations for Quad: archaeological walkover reconnaissance of VT site 1, Recon. Area A and Recon. Area B, with one team of two persons for one day. Cultural significance of Recon. Area: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.



SUMMARY MATRIX

Quad	Site Name	National Register				Area of Significance			Level of Significance			Previous Research				Potential Impact of Struc. Develop. (in text)			Page reference (in text)
		Inclusion	Nomination	Under Study	Proposed Study	National	Regional	Local	Significant	Insignificant	Unknown	Professional Excavation	Professional Walkover	Amateur Excavation	Amateur Walkover	In Literature	Insignificant	Adverse	
Rowland	NO SITES																		
McDonald	Rb v 29							X	X								X		54 55
McDonald	Rb v 30							X	X								X		54 55
McDonald	Recon. A									X								X	54 55
Pembroke	Cld Main	X						X							X			X	54 57
Pembroke	VT 1							X		X				X				X	56 57
Pembroke	Rb v 3							X		X					X				56 57
Pembroke	Rb v 9							X		X				X					56 57
Pembroke	Rb v 17							X		X				X					56 57
Pembroke	Recon. A									X								X	56 57
SW Lumberton	Caldwell	X						X										X	58 60

SUMMARY MATRIX

Quad	Site Name	National Register			Area of Significance			Level of Significance			Previous Research			Potential Impact of Struc. Develop. (in text)			Page reference (in text)			
		Inclusion	Nomination	Under Study	Proposed Study	National	Regional	Local	Significant	Insignificant	Unknown	Professional Excavation	Professional Walkover	Amateur Excavation	Amateur Walkover	In Literature		Insignificant	Adverse	Text
SW Lumberton	Hardware			X			X		X						X			X	58 62	
SW Lumberton	Judge			X			X		X							X		X	58 62	
SW Lumberton	Proctor			X			X		X							X		X	58 62	
SW Lumberton	McNeill						X				X							X	58 60	
SW Lumberton	Fairmont						X				X						X		58 63	
SW Lumberton	Recon. A																	X	59 61	
NW Lumberton	Williams	X					X		X							X		X	59 65	
NW Lumberton	Clybourn						X		X									X	59 65	
NW Lumberton	McLean						X		X									X	59 65	
NW Lumberton	Rowland						X		X									X	59 65	
NW Lumberton	Cemetery						X		X									X	64 65	
NW Lumberton	Rb v 1						X										X		64 65	

SUMMARY MATRIX

Quad	Site Name	National Register				Area of Significance			Level of Significance			Previous Research				Potential Impact of Struc. Develop. (in text)				Page reference
		Inclusion	Nomination	Under Study	Proposed Study	National	Regional	Local	Significant	Insignificant	Unknown	Professional Excavation	Professional Walkover	Analect Excavation	Analect Walkover	In Literature	Insignificant	Adverse	Text	
	Bladenboro	X						X	X						X			X	64	71
	Bladenboro	X						X	X						X			X	64	71
	Bladenboro							X		X				X				X	66	71
	Bladenboro							X		X				X				X	66	71
	Bladenboro							X		X				X				X	66	70
	Bladenboro							X		X				X				X	66	70
	Bladenboro							X		X				X				X	66	70
	Bladenboro							X		X				X				X	66	70
	Bladenboro							X		X				X				X	67	70
	Bladenboro							X		X				X				X	67	70
	Bladenboro							X		X				X				X	67	70
	Bladenboro							X		X				X				X	67	70
	Bladenboro							X		X				X				X	67	70
	Bladenboro							X		X				X				X	67	69
	Bladenboro							X		X				X				X	68	69

SUMMARY MATRIX

Quad	Site Name	National Register			Area of Significance			Level of Significance			Previous Research			Potential Impact of Struc. Develop.			Page reference (in text)			
		Inclusion	Nomination	Under Study	Proposed Study	National	Regional	Local	Significant	Insignificant	Unknown	Professional Excavation	Professional Walkover	Amateur Excavation	Amateur Walkover	In Literature	Insignificant	Adverse	Text	Maps
Bladenboro	Recon. A									X								X	68	69
Maxton	Patterson								X						X			X	68	73
Maxton	VI. 1		X				X	X		X				X				X	72	73
Maxton	Dunn						X		X			X					X		72	73
Maxton	Locklear						X		X				X				X		72	73
Maxton	Recreation						X		X						X		X		72	73
Maxton	Recon. A									X							X		72	73
Maxton	Recon. B									X							X		72	73

Raeform...St. Pauls...Wakulla
Wagram...Laurinburg...Silver Hill
Marston
USGS Quads

Raeform Quad:

To locate the sites for this Quad, see pages 82-3.

Philadelphus Presbyterian Church: located west of the junction of NC 711 and SR 1340. Site is on the National Registry. Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

Flora McDonald College: located on corner of College Street and 2nd Avenue in Red Springs. Owned by Vardell Hall, Inc., Lumberton. Site is on National Register: nominated January 8, 1976; entered April 3, 1976; certified May 5, 1976. Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

Hk v 8: owned by the City of Raeform. Artifacts consist of 4 rhyolite, 1 milky quartz chips; 2 cord-marked pottery sherds; 1 plain sherd. Indicate Woodland occupation. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

McLean 201, site 1: surveyed by Dr. David A. McLean for Raeform Wastewater Disposal Plant expansion. Artifacts (including those from McLean 201, site 2) consist of 4 rhyolite chips, 1 milky quartz chip, 2 cord-marked pottery sherds, and

1 plain pottery sherd. Indicate Woodland occupation.

Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

McLean 201, site 2: for description of site, see McLean 201, site 1. Cult. sig. and Impact of dev. same as 201, site 1.

Rb v 2: data not available, but known to be in Red Springs area. Cult. sig. and Impact of development, unknown.

31 Rb 4: Red Springs Airport site. Located 2 miles SSW of Red Springs, owned by S. T. Buie. Site is a charnel mound, and has been excavated by the following: Jeffrey Gordon, Pembroke State University; Dr. Bennie Keel, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Dr. J. Ned Woodall, Wake Forest University; Dr. David A. McLean, St. Andrews College. Ruth Wetmore, Curator of the Indian Museum of the Carolinas, was given permission to write the report. All artifacts are in the Indian Museum of the Carolinas, Laurinburg, North Carolina.

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill registered Rb v 4 as the McMillan Mound, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Red Springs. Later, Bennie Keel reported Buie Mound as the same as the McMillan Mound. This error has not been corrected in the site files of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. In this report, 31 Rb 4 will refer to the Buie Mound, while Rb v 4 will refer to the McMillan Mound.

Cultural significance (of 31 Rb v 4): insignificant.
Impact of development: insignificant.

Rb v 4: McMillan Mound, located $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Red

Springs. Excavated in 1882 by Hamilton McMillan. Contained 50 skeletons, one broken stone celt. Indicate probable Woodland occupation, since organic artifacts deteriorate quickly in this highly acidic soil. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

31 Rb v 5: located 2½ miles south of Red Springs, near airport. Site excavated by Gordon. Artifacts consist of chips and sherds. Indicate Woodland occupation. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Rb v 6: located across airport from Rb v 5, on Buie land. Excavated by Gordon. No artifactual data available. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Rb v 7: located 3.3 miles south of Red Springs on NC 71. Artifacts include points and pottery. Indicate possible Woodland occupation. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Rb v 10: excavated by Jeffery Gordon. No artifactual data available. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Rb v 11: excavated by Jeffery Gordon. No artifactual data available. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Rb v 18, 19, 24, 25, 26: excavated by Jeffery Gordon. Location unknown, but known to be in Red Springs vicinity.

No artifactual data available. Cultural significance and Impact of development: unknown.

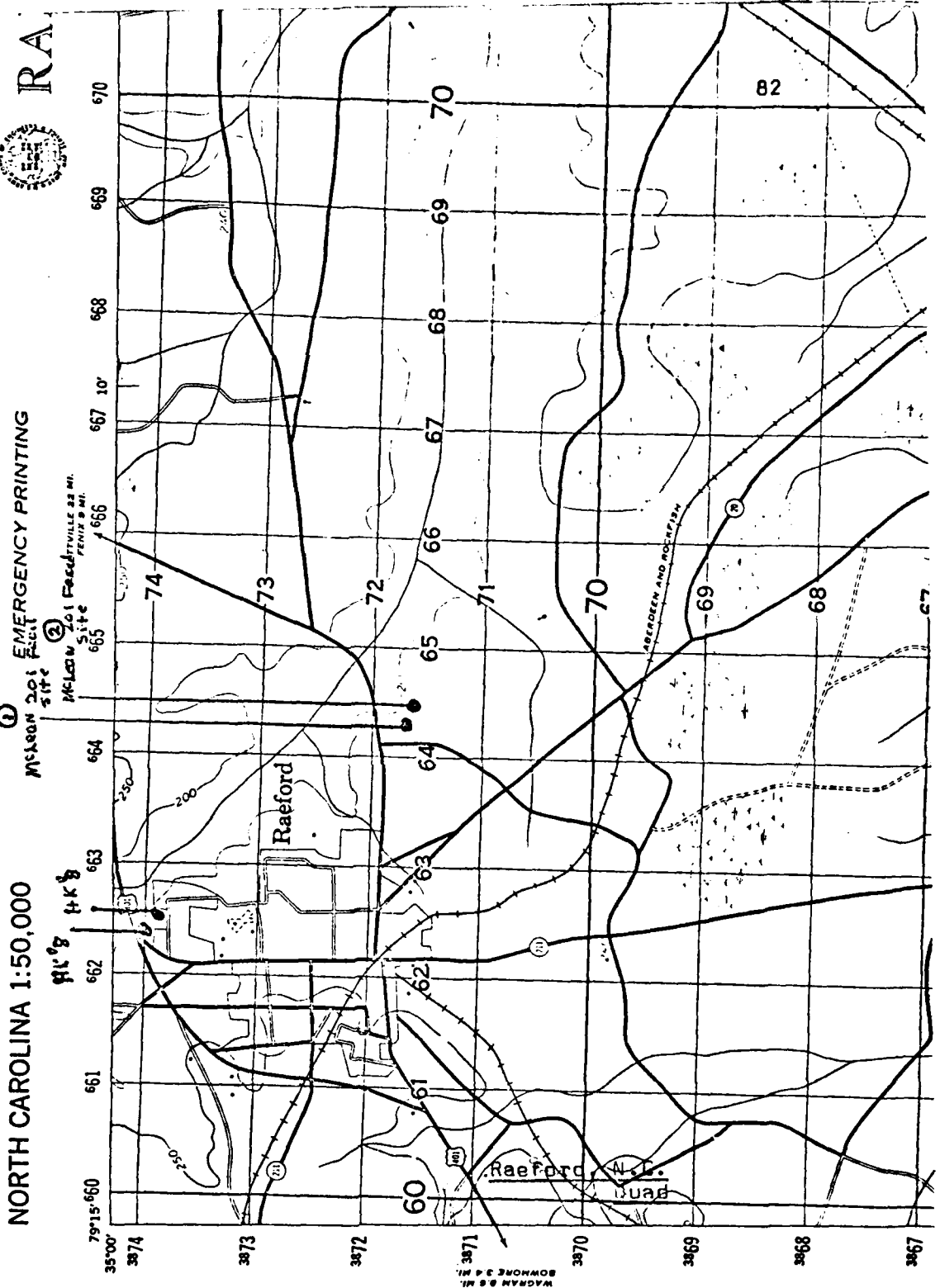
Rb v 22: located in field south of junction of SR 1321 and NC 71 near Red Springs. Excavated by Jeffery Gordon. No artifactual data available. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Rb v 23: located north of NC 1320, .3 mile west of intersection of SR 1320 and 1321, west of Red Springs. Excavated by Jeffery Gordon. No artifactual data available. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Rb v 31: located at center of field southeast of junction of SR 1506 and 1500. Excavated by Jeffery Gordon. No artifactual data available. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Davis sites 1-8: all sites indicated by John L. Davis have been reported to this author. Davis is a reputable collector who keeps records of his finds. All artifacts are in his collection in Red Springs. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Recommendations for Quad: archeological walkover reconnaissance of Davis sites 1-8, with two teams of two persons for three days.





St. Pauls Quad:

To locate the sites and Recon. Areas for this Quad, see page 85.

BOR 15-500 LWCF, site IX: site located during survey by Dr. David A. McLean, under contract to the Robeson County Parks and Recreation Department, December 17, 1976. Artifacts (including those for BOR 15-500, site X) consist of 1 cord-marked pottery sherd, 3 milky quartz chips, 3 broken hammerstones, 2 pieces of broken shaving mug (with "#2435" stamped on base), 3 pieces modern China ware. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

BOR 15-500 LWCF, site X: for site description, see BOR 15-500 LWCF, site IX. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Recommendations for Quad: archaeological walkover reconnaissance of Recon. Areas A and B, with one team of two persons for two days. Cultural significance of Recon. Areas: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Wakulla Quad:

To locate the sites and Recon. Area for this Quad, see pages 88-90.

Davis sites 1-11: for description of sites, see Davis

AD-A152 069

DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH OF THE LUMBER RIVER BASIN(U) SAINT 2/2
ANDREWS PRESBYTERIAN COLL LAURINBURG NC
D A MCLEAN ET AL. 1978 DACH60-78-M-0503

UNCLASSIFIED

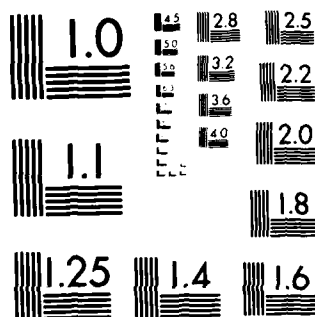
F/G 5/2

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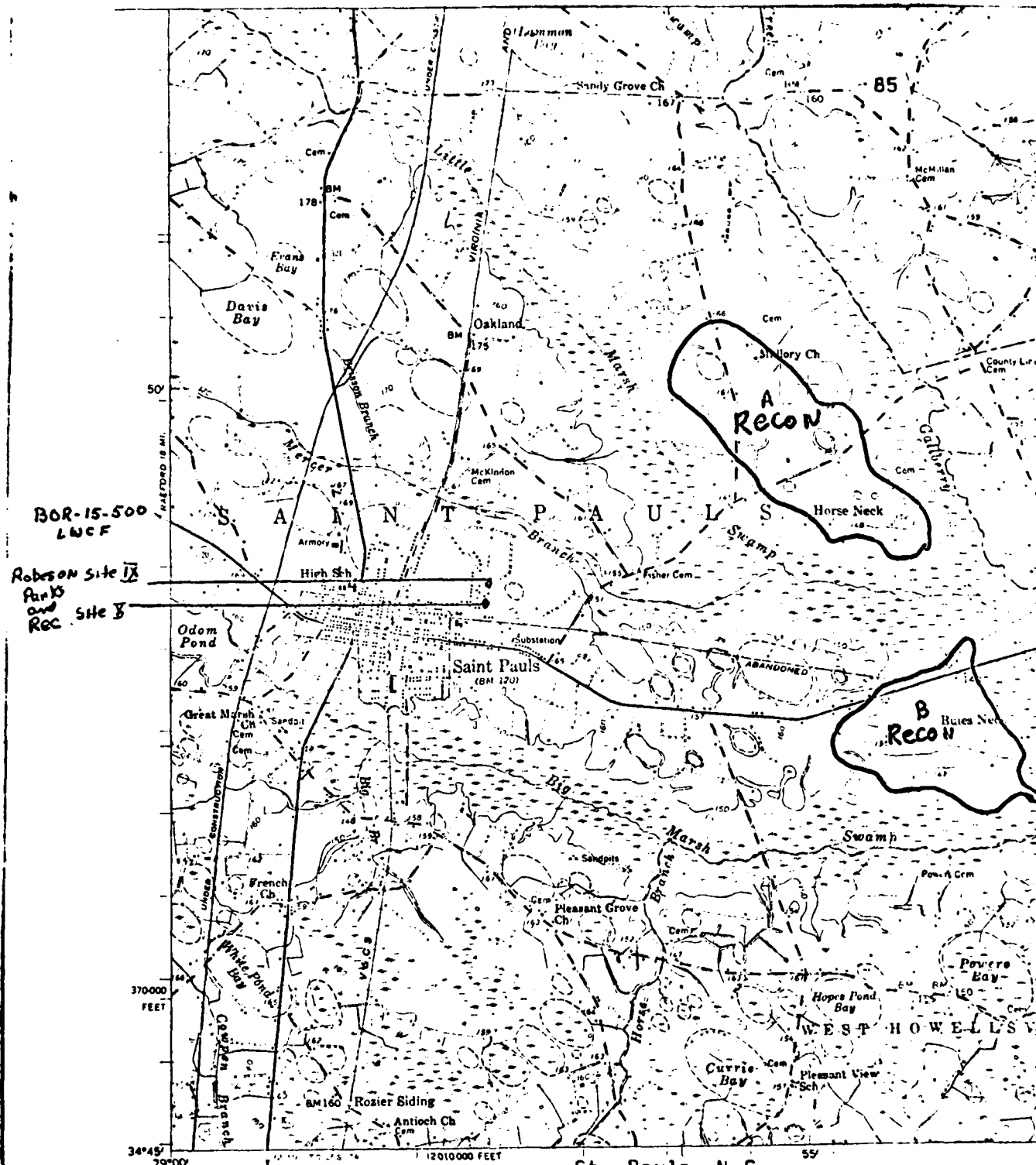
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FORM

1.1



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A



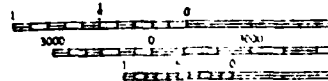
BOR-15-500
LWCF

Robeson site IX
Parks
and
Rec. site B

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, USCE, and North Carolina Geodetic Survey
Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs
taken 1955. Topography by planetable surveys 1957, 1958, and 1959
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on North Carolina coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 17, shown in blue
Short dashed blue lines indicate elliptical bay outlines
as distinguished on aerial photographs

St. Pauls, N.C.
Quad

34°
TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
APPROXIMATE MEAN
DECLINATION, 1959



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FOR SALE BY U
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TO

sites 1-8, Raeford Quad, page 81). Cultural significance (of all 11 Davis sites, this Quad): unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

SAC site 1: village site, pre-historic overlaid with historic artifacts. Artifacts indicate Archaic and Woodland occupations. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

SAC site 2: village site. Artifacts indicate Archaic and Woodland occupations. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

SAC site 3: site excavated. Artifacts indicate Archaic and Woodland occupations. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

SAC site 4: site surveyed. Artifacts indicate Archaic and Woodland occupations. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Rb v 12, 13: sites surveyed by Jeffrey Gordon. No artifactual data available. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Rb v 14: site surveyed by Jeffery Gordon. No artifactual data available. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Rb v 20: site reported by Jeffery Gordon. No artifactual data available. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Rb v 21: site reported by Jeffery Gordon. No artifactual data available. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

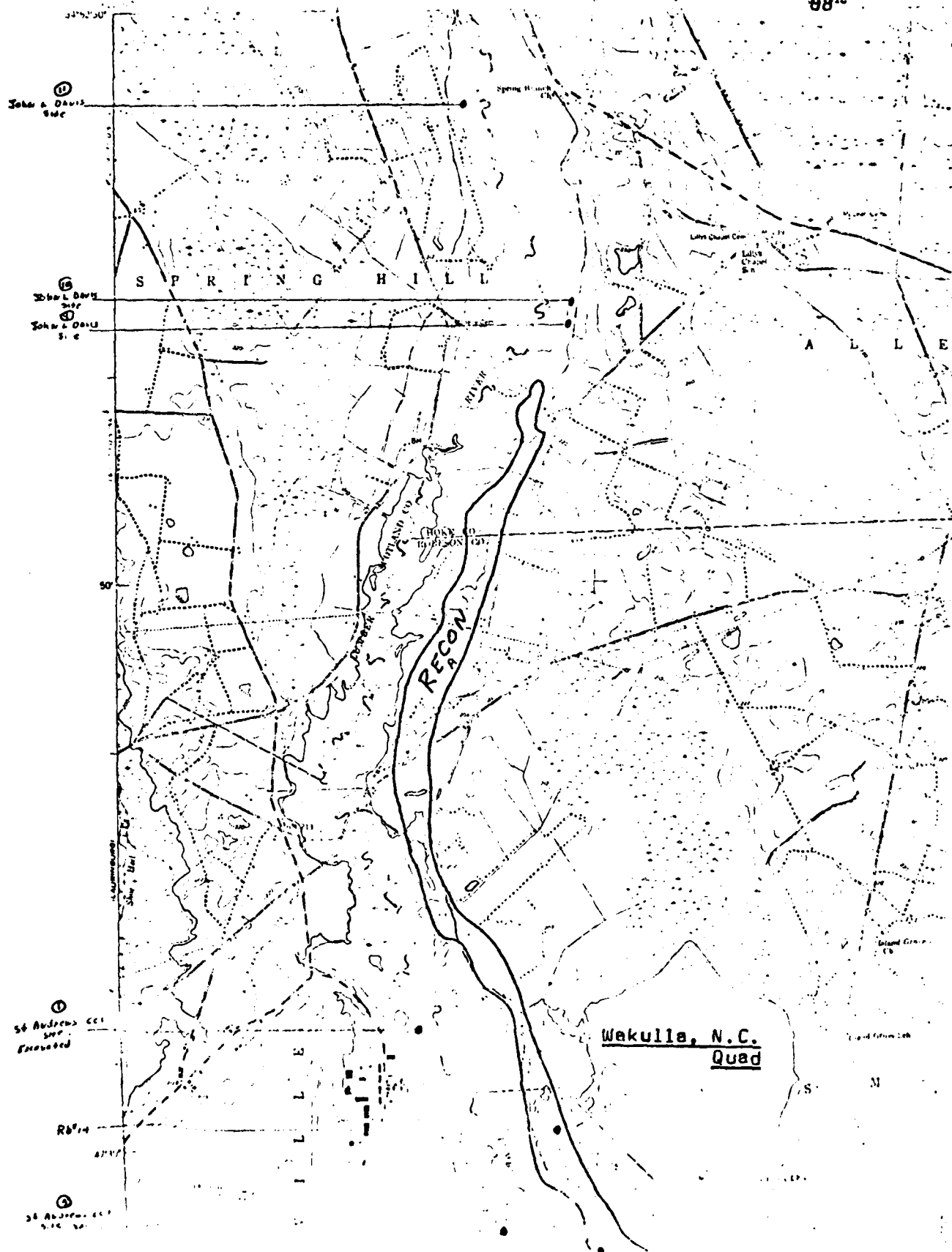
Recommendations for Quad: archaeological walkover reconnaissance of Davis sites 1-11; archeological walkover reconnaissance of Rb v 12, 13, 14, 20, 21; and archeological walkover reconnaissance of Recon. Area A, with three teams of two persons for six days. Cultural significance of Recon. Area: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

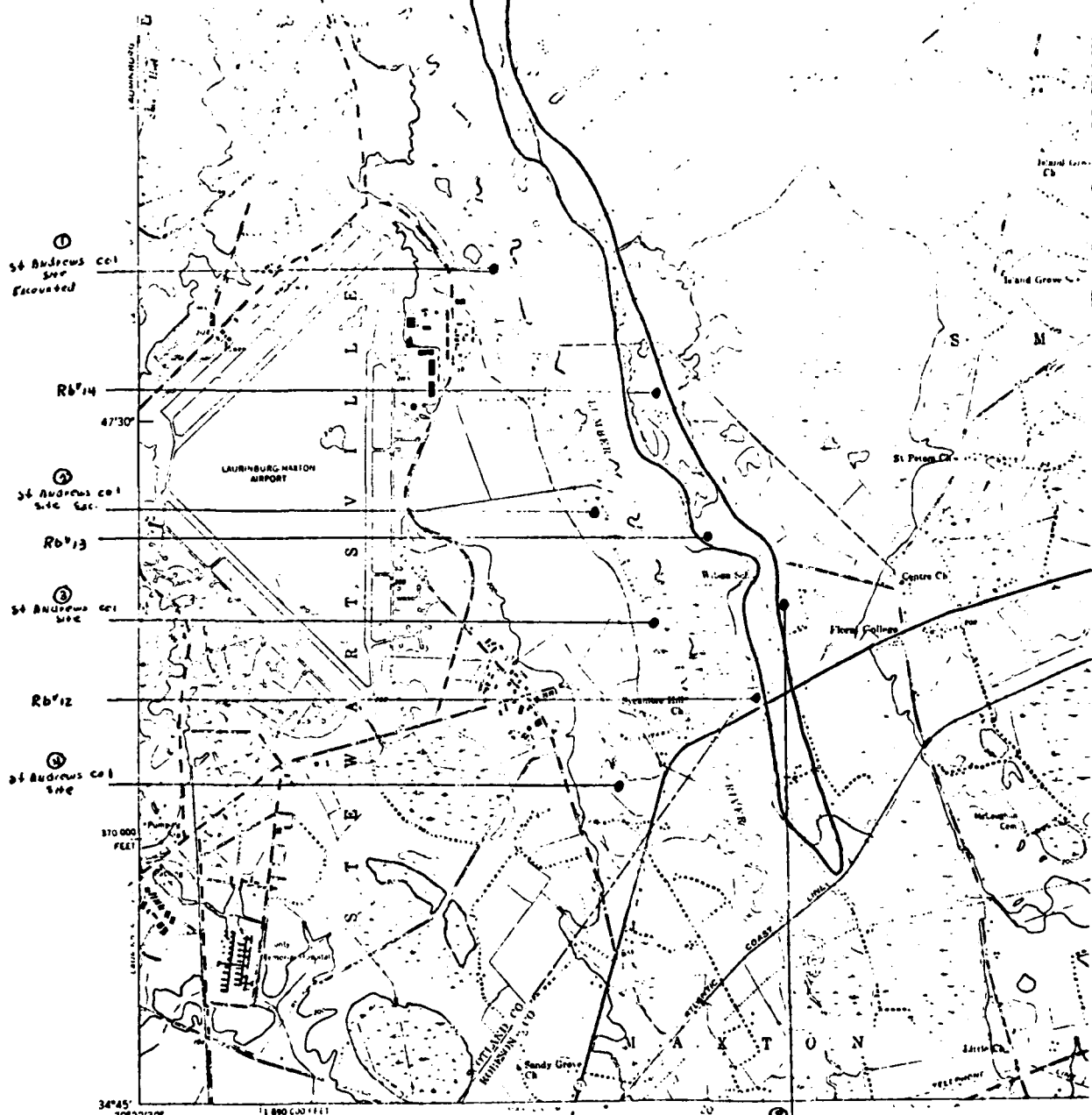
Wagram Quad:

To locate the sites and Recon. Area for this Quad, see pages 92-3.

Davis sites 1-3: for description of sites, see Davis sites 1-7, Raeford Quad, page 81. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

David Demory site: found a cache of 13 Archaic knives (or blades) in bank of Lumber River, near Riverton. Cultural





34°45' 70°22'30"

Maped by the Army Map Service
Published for civil use by the Geological Survey
Control by USAS, USGAS, and USGS
Topography from aerial photography by multiple methods
Aerial photographs taken 1948; field check 1949
Political provision: 1927 North American datum
10 000 foot grid based on North American datum system
Unchecked elevations are shown in brown

Wakulla, N.C.
Quad

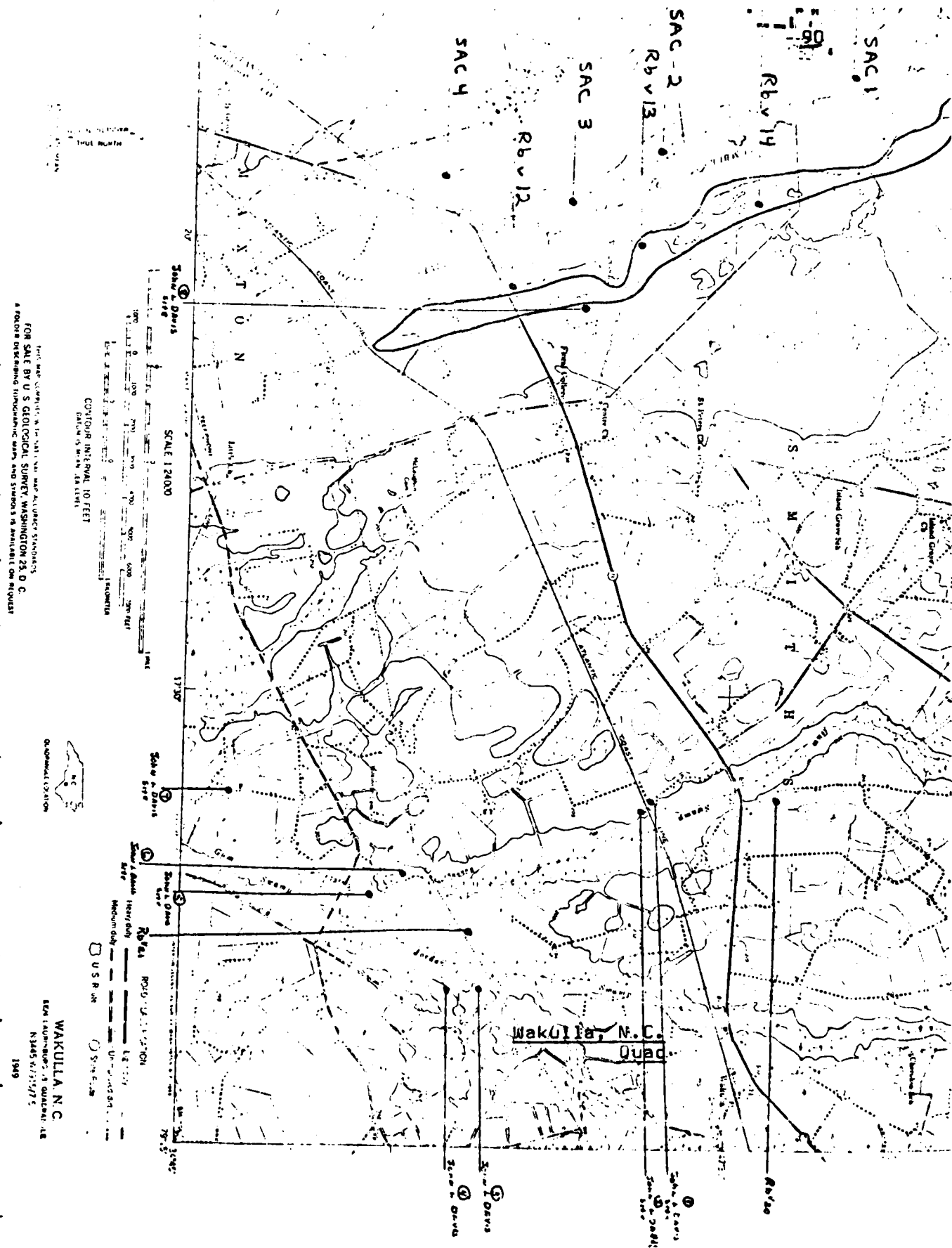
John L. Davis
1948

SCALE 1:24,000

CONTINUOUS INTERVAL 10 FEET
(ON THE MAP, 1 INCH = 10 FEET)

APPROXIMATE MEAN
ELEVATION, 1940

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FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON
A FOLDER DETAILING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS A



significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Recommendations for Quad: archaeological walkover reconnaissance of David Memory site, Davis sites 1-3, and Recon. Area A, with two teams of two persons for four days. Cultural significance of Recon. Area: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Laurinburg Quad:

No documented sites in Lumber River Basin. No recommendations.

Silver Hill Quad:

No documented sites in Lumber River Basin. No recommendations.

Marston Quad:

No documented sites in Lumber River Basin. No recommendations.

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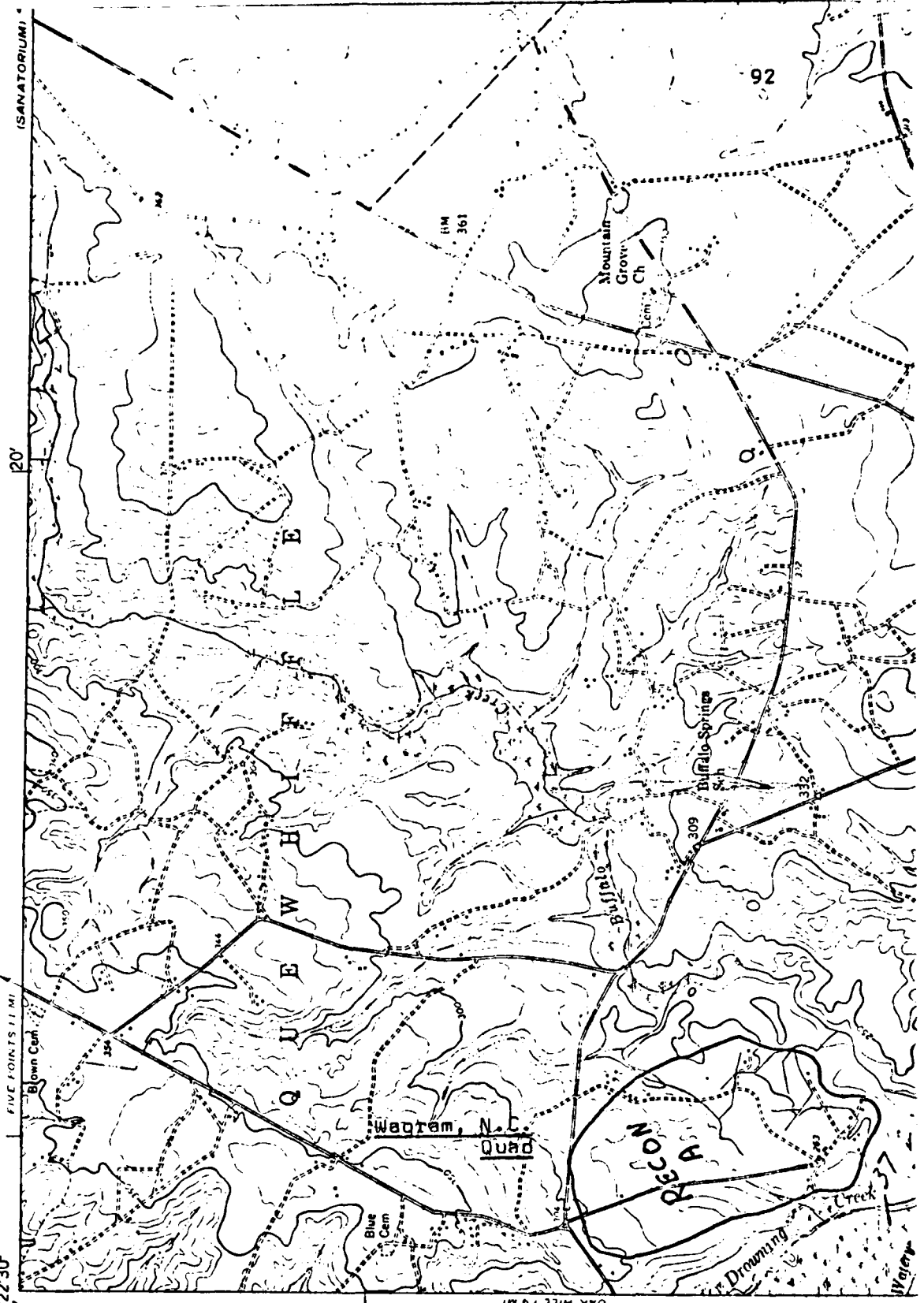
(PINE BLUFF)

79°22'30"
35°00'

FIVE POINTS 11 MI

20'

(SANATORIUM)



92

OAK HILL 19 MI

93

WAGRAM, N.C.
WATER CONTROL DISTRICT

Majority
Minority
Census

John A. Davis
Site

John A. Davis
Site

A' N T I O C H

SCALE 1:24000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

Wagram, N.C.
Quad

David H. Davis
Site

WATER CONTROL DISTRICT

SUMMARY MATRIX

Qcd	Site Name	National Register				Area of Significance				Level of Significance				Previous Research				Potential Impact of Struc. Develop. (in text)				Page reference			
		Inclusion	Nomination	Under Study	Proposed Study	National	Regional	Local		Significant	Insigificant	Unknown		Professional	Excavation	Professional	Amateur	Excavation	Amateur	Walkover	In Literature		Insigntificant	Adverse	Text
Rae ford	Church	X						X													X		X	78 83	
Rae ford	College	X						X													X		X	78 83	
Rae ford	Hk v 8							X																78 82	
Rae ford	201, 1							X																78 82	
Rae ford	201, 2							X																79 82	
Rae ford	Rb v 2																							79	
Rae ford	31 Rb 4							X																79 83	
Rae ford	Rb v 4							X																79 83	
Rae ford	31 Rb v 5							X																80 83	
Rae ford	Rb v 6							X																80 83	
Rae ford	Rb v 7							X																80 83	
Rae ford	Rb v 10							X																80 83	
Rae ford	Rb v 11							X																80 83	
Rae ford	Rb v 18, 19, 24, 25, 26																							80	

SUMMARY MATRIX

Quad	Site Name	National Register				Area of Significance			Level of Significance			Previous Research				Potential Impact of Struc. Develop. (in text)				Page reference				
		Inclusion	Nomination	Under Study	Proposed Study	National	Regional	Local	Significant	Insignificant	Unknown	Professional	Excavation	Professional	Walkover	Amateur	Excavation	Amateur	Walkover		In Literature	Insignificant	Adverse	Text
Rae ford	Rb v 22						X			X					X								81 83	
Rae ford	Rb v 23						X			X					X								81 83	
Rae ford	Rb v 31						X			X					X								81 83	
Rae ford	Davis 1-8						X			X						X						X	81 83	
St. Pauls	80R IX						X			X						X							84 85	
St. Pauls	80R X						X			X						X							84 85	
St. Pauls	Recon. A									X											X		84 85	
St. Pauls	Recon. B									X											X		84 85	
Wakulla	Davis 1						X			X						X					X		84 90	
Wakulla	Davis 2						X			X						X					X		84 90	
Wakulla	Davis 3						X			X						X					X		84 90	
Wakulla	Davis 4						X			X						X					X		84 90	

SUMMARY MATRIX

Q no	Site Name	National Register				Area of Significance				Level of Significance				Previous Research				Potential Impact of Struc. Develop. (in text)				Page reference (in text)		
		Inclusion	Definition	Under Study	Proposed Study	National	National	Local		Significant	Insufficient	Unknown		Professional	Excavation	Professional	Amateur	Amateur	Amateur	In Literature	Insufficient		Adverse	Text
	Wakulla																							
	Davis 5							X			X	X						X	X			X	84 90	
	Davis 6							X			X	X						X	X			X	84 90	
	Davis 7							X			X	X						X	X			X	84 90	
	Davis 8							X			X	X						X	X			X	84 90	
	Davis 9							X			X	X						X	X			X	84 88	
	Davis 10							X			X	X						X	X			X	84 88	
	Davis 11							X			X	X						X	X			X	84 88	
	SAC 1							X			X	X			X						X		86 89	
	SAC 2							X			X	X			X						X		86 89	
	SAC 3							X			X	X			X						X		86 89	
	SAC 4							X			X	X			X						X		86 89	
	Rb v 12							X			X	X					X				X		86 89	
	Rb v 13							X			X	X					X				X		86 89	
	Rb v 14							X			X	X					X				X		86 89	

SUMMARY MATRIX

Quad	Site Name	National Register				Area of Significance			Level of Significance			Previous Research				Potential Impact of Struc. Develop. (in text)				Page reference
		Inclusion	Nomination	Under Study	Proposed Study	National	Regional	Local	Significant	Insignificant	Unknown	Professional Excavation	Professional Walkover	Amateur Excavation	Amateur Walkover	In Literature	Insignificant	Adverse	Text	
Wakulla	Rb v 20						X			X				X				X	87 90	
	Rb v 21						X			X				X				X	87 90	
	Recon. A									X								X	87 90	
Wagran	Davis 1-3						X			X				X				X	87 93	
	Mercy						X			X				X				X	87 93	
	Recon. A									X								X	91 92	
Laurinburg	NO SITES IN LUMBER RIVER BASIN																			
Silver Hill	NO SITES IN LUMBER RIVER BASIN																			
Warston	NO SITES IN LUMBER RIVER BASIN																			

Pine Bluff...Sanatorium...Southern Pines
Hoffman...Millstone Lake...Norman
West End
USGS Quads

Pine Bluff Quad:

To locate sites and Recon. Area for this Quad, see pages 100-01.

Mr v 1: Addor site, located in cultivated field. Artifacts consist of arrowheads, pottery, pipe, axes. Occupation period unknown, although pottery would indicate Woodland occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

McLean-7 site: artifacts consist of 25 rhyolite chips, 5 plain pottery sherds, 1 broken triangular point. Indicate probable Woodland occupation. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

McLean-Voss site: artifacts consist of numerous chips, 15 assorted pottery sherds, 1 broken Savannah River point. Indicate Archaic and Woodland occupation. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Peter Cooper site: site located as part of 201 facilities survey. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Recommendations for Quad: archaeological walkover

reconnaissance of Mr v 1, with one person for one day;
archeological walkover reconnaissance of Recon. Area A, with
one team of two persons for two days. Cultural significance
of Recon. Area: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Sanatorium Quad:

No documented sites. No recommendations.

Southern Pines Quad:

To locate sites for this Quad, see pages 104-6.

Boyd House: owned by Sandhills Community College Foundation (ownership now in transition). House on National Register: nominated March 11, 1977; entered May 12, 1977. Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

Pinehurst Historic District: owned by Diamondhead Corporation, Pinehurst. District on National Register: nominated July 28, 1973; entered August 14, 1973; certified August 30, 1973. Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

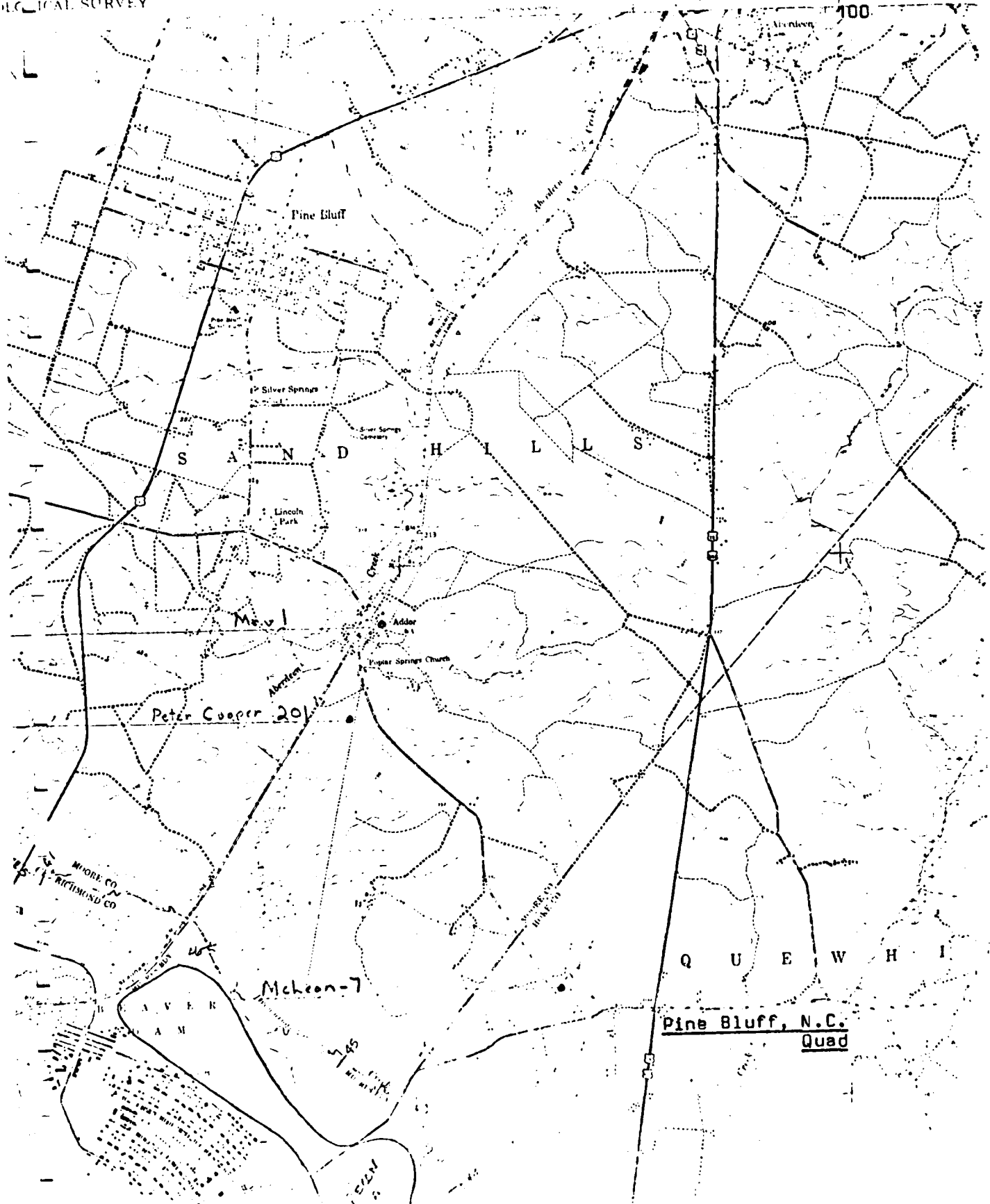
Bethesda Presbyterian Church: located on Bethesda Road, Aberdeen. Presently under study for the National Register, and is considered a very likely prospect for entry. Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

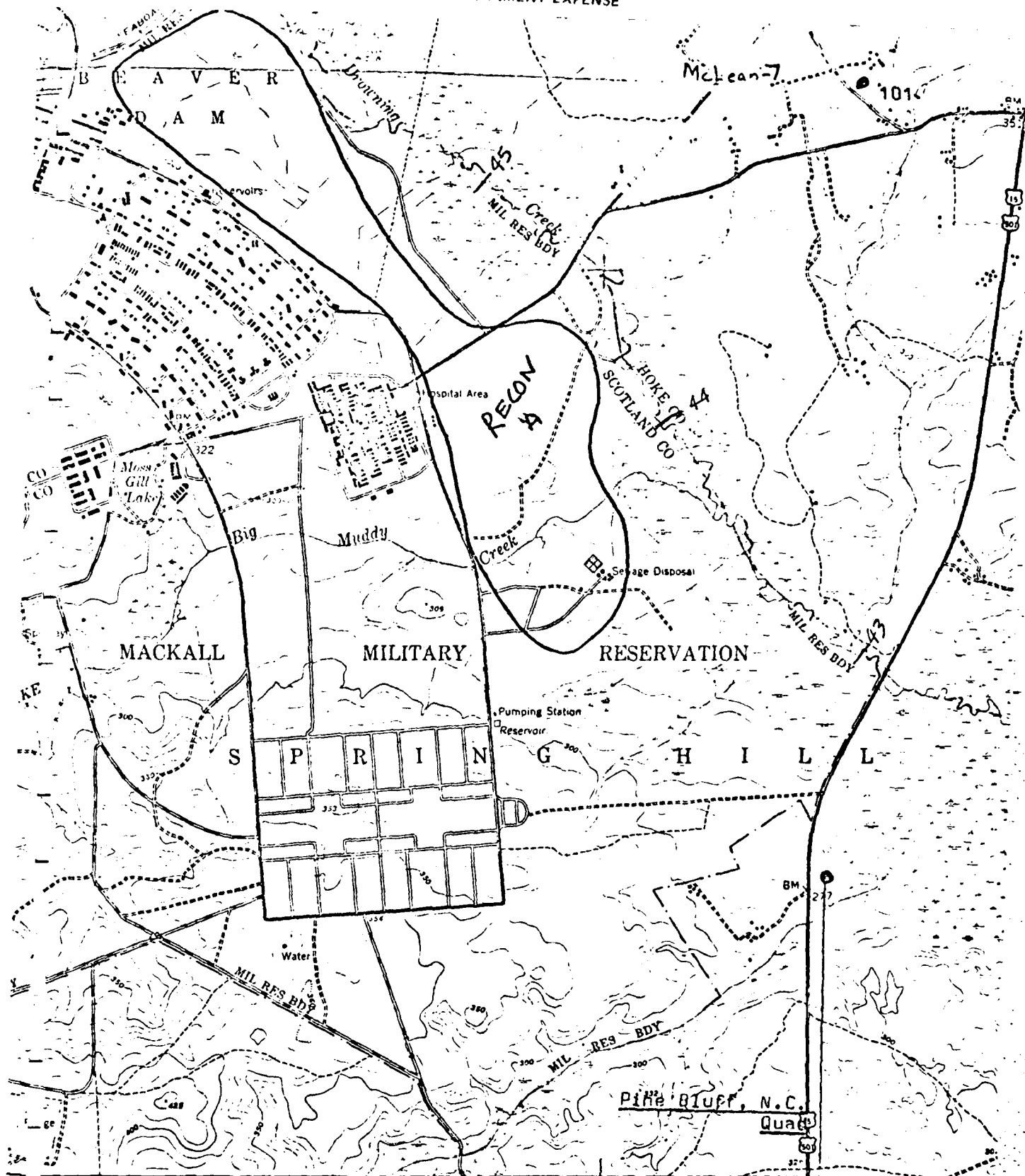
Mr v 3: Southern Pines Golf Course site. Artifacts consist of arrowheads, pipes, and pottery. Cultural signifi-

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100



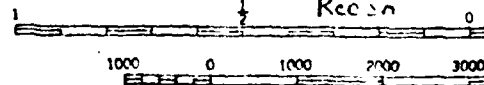


Top Service
 or civil use by the Geological Survey
 U.S. and CE
 Photographs by multiplex methods
 1949

1:60,000 FEET
 1.3 MI TO U.S. 15 27°30'
 AND 50'

LAURINBURG 16 MI

McLean 7
 Voss
 Recon
 SCALE 1:2



cance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Mr v 7: located on Southern Pines Airport Road. Pottery found. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Mr v 11: located 1 mile west of Aberdeen. No artifactual data available. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Mr v 13: located at Horse Creek, 3 3/4 miles west of Aberdeen on SR 1112. Artifacts consist of chips, flakes, and 1 point. Occupation period unknown. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Mr v 19: located in Weymouth Woods State Park, near Southern Pines. Artifacts consist of 2 rhyolite chips. Across road from site, many Archaic and Woodland points have been found: all are in Weymouth Woods State Park Museum. All artifacts are unaccessioned and unclassified. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

McLean Hill-Top site: located 400 meters north of Bethesda Road, 1/2 mile north of the center of Aberdeen. Artifacts consist of 45 rhyolite chips, 2 Morrow Mountain points, 1 Guilford point, 1 Kirk point. Indicate Archaic occupation. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Recommendations for Quad: archeological walkover reconnaissance of Mr v 11. Time required for reconnaissance: insignificant.

Hoffman Quad:

To locate the Recon. Area for this Quad, see page 107.

There is no documentary evidence of sites in this Quad.

Recommendations for Quad: archaeological walkover reconnaissance of Recon. Area A, with one team of two persons for two days. Cultural significance of Recon. Area: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Millstone Lake Quad:

No documented sites in Lumber River Basin. No recommendations.

Norman Quad:

To locate the site and Recon. Area for this Quad, see pages 108-09.

Craigrownie: historic site at crossing of SR 1123 and Drowning Creek (see Montgomery County Historical Map, page 109). Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Recommendations for Quad: archaeological walkover reconnaissance of Recon. Area A (which includes Craigrownie), with one team of two persons for one day. Cultural significance of Recon. Area: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

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M-7

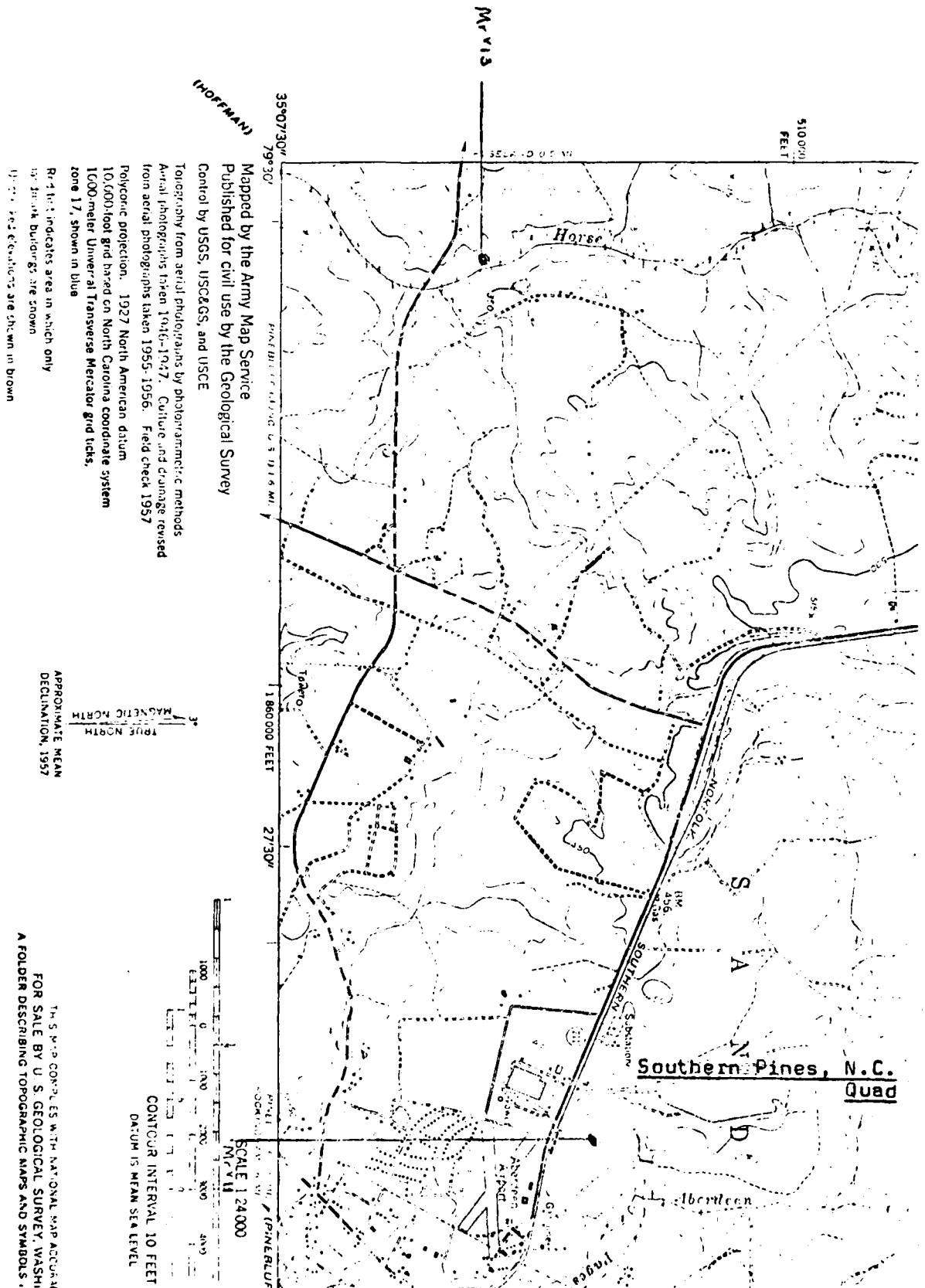
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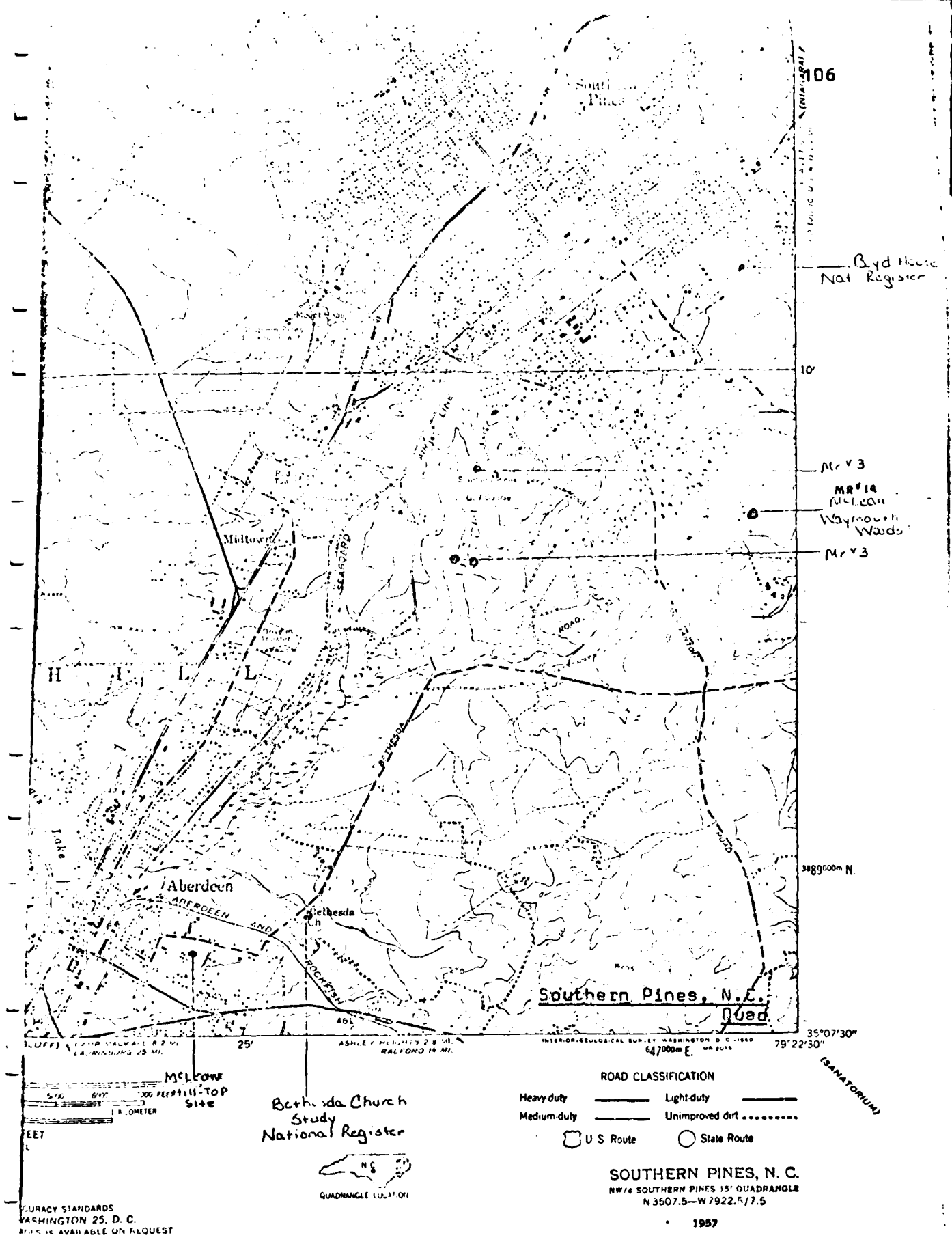
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N
G

Southern Pines, N.C.
Quad

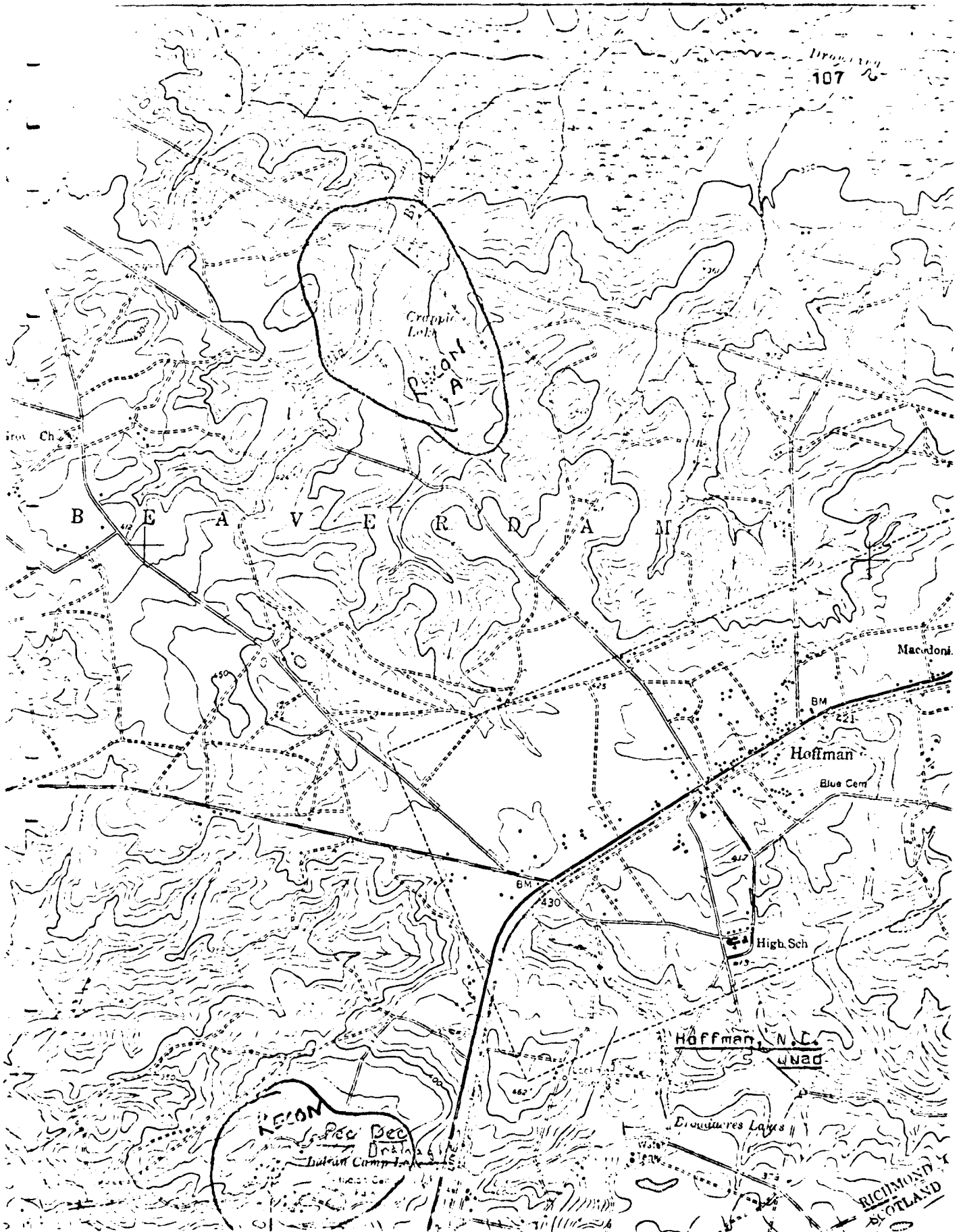
Pinhurst Historic District



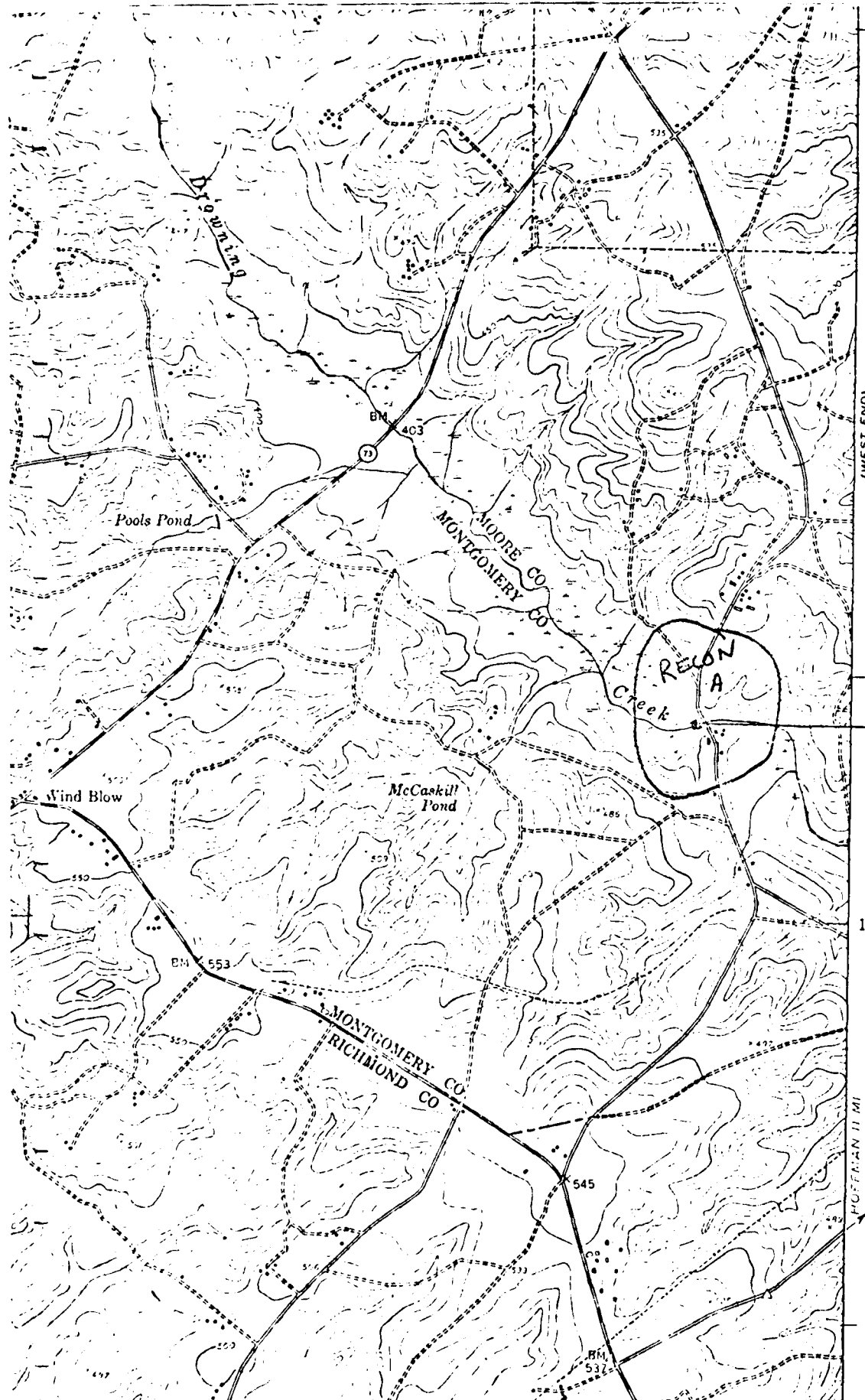
THIS MAP CONFORMS WITH NATIONAL MAP ACTING FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508. A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE FROM THE SURVEY.



Topog. Map
107



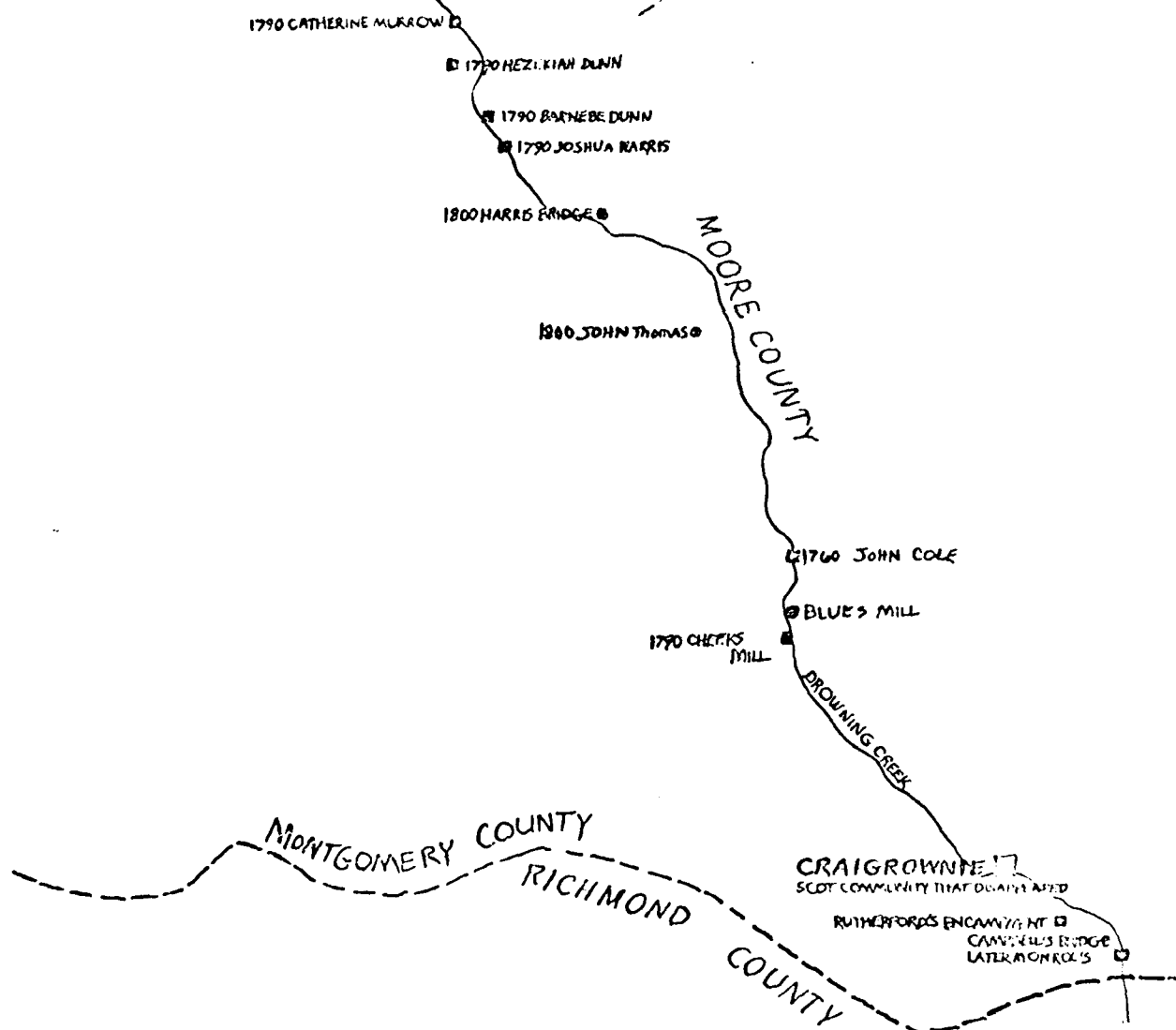
108



Historic
Site
Craigcownie

Norman, N.C.
Quad

Montgomery County
Historical
Map



West End Quad:

To locate the site for this Quad, see page 111.

McLean site: located 500 yards north of West End School, on west bank of railroad. Artifact consists of 1 Savannah River point. Site may have been disturbed. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Recommendations for Quad: none.

TERIOR
BY

McLean
Col

35' CAROLINE A

32'30"

West End
(EM 604)

Von Cannoli
Lake

dgowood
'Terrace

West End, N.C.
Quadr

111

BOUNDARY

SUMMARY MATRIX

Quad	Site Name	National Register			Area of Significance			Level of Significance			Previous Research			Potential Impact of Struc. Develop.			Page reference (in text)			
		Inclusion	Nomination	Under Study	Proposed Study	National	Regional	Local	Significant	Insufficient	Unknown	Professional Excavation	Professional Walkover	Amateur Excavation	Amateur Walkover	In literature		Insufficient	Adverse	Text
Pine Bluff	Pr v 1									X				X				X	98 100	
Pine Bluff	McLean-7									X								X	98 100	
Pine Bluff	McLean-Voss									X								X	98 101	
Pine Bluff	Cooper									X								X	98 100	
Pine Bluff	Recon. A									X								X	99 101	
Sanatorium	NO SITES																			
S. Pines	Boyd	X								X								X	99 106	
S. Pines	Pinehurst	X								X								X	99 104	
S. Pines	Bethesda		X							X								X	99 106	
S. Pines	Pr v 3									X								X	99 106	
S. Pines	Pr v 7									X								X	102 104	
S. Pines	Pr v 11									X								X	102 105	

SUMMARY MATRIX

Quad	Site Name	National Register				Area of Significance		Level of Significance			Previous Research				Potential Impact of Struc. Develop.			Page reference (in text)					
		Inclusion	Reclassification	Proposed Study	Antiquities Study	National	Regional	Local	Significant	Insufficient	Unknown	Excavation	Professional	Walkover	Amateur	Excavation	Amateur		Walkover	In Literature	Insufficient	Adverse	Text
S. Pines	Mr v 13																	X				102 105	
	Mr v 19																					102 106	
	Hill Top																					102 106	
Hoffman	Recon. A																					103 107	
Millstone L. NO SITES IN LUMBER RIVER BASIN																							
Norman	Craigrownie																					103 108	
Norman	Recon. A																					103 108	
West End	McLean																					110 111	

Robbins SE...Robbins SW
USGS Quads

Robbins SE Quad:

To locate the sites for this Quad, see pages 116-17.

McLean site 1: located in the Mathewson-Kelly field, in sandy soil. Artifacts consist of pottery sherds, Guilford points, Yadkin points. Indicate Archaic and Woodland occupation. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

McLean-Voss site 2: located in the Kelly-McLean sand pit. Artifacts consist of rhyolite chips, Guilford points, Savannah River points, Kirk points. Indicate Archaic occupation. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

McLean site 3: located on the McLean Farm, in sand-clay soil. Artifacts consist of rhyolite chips, cord-marked pottery sherds, triangular points. Indicate Woodland occupation. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

McLean site 4: located on the McLean Farm, in clay soil. Artifacts consist of numerous pottery sherds, rhyolite chips, milky quartz chips, and points. Indicate repeated Archaic and Woodland occupation. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

McLean site 5: located on McLean Farm, in sandy soil. Artifacts consist of 60 assorted points; also chips and pottery. Indicate Archaic and Woodland occupation. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

McLean site 6: located on the R. C. McLean Farm, along the roadside and in the field, in sand-clay soil. Artifacts consist of 27 assorted points; also rhyolite chips. Indicate Archaic occupation. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

McLean site 7: located in the McLean-Tufts sand pit. Artifacts consist of 2 points, and numerous rhyolite and milky quartz chips. Indicate Archaic occupation. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

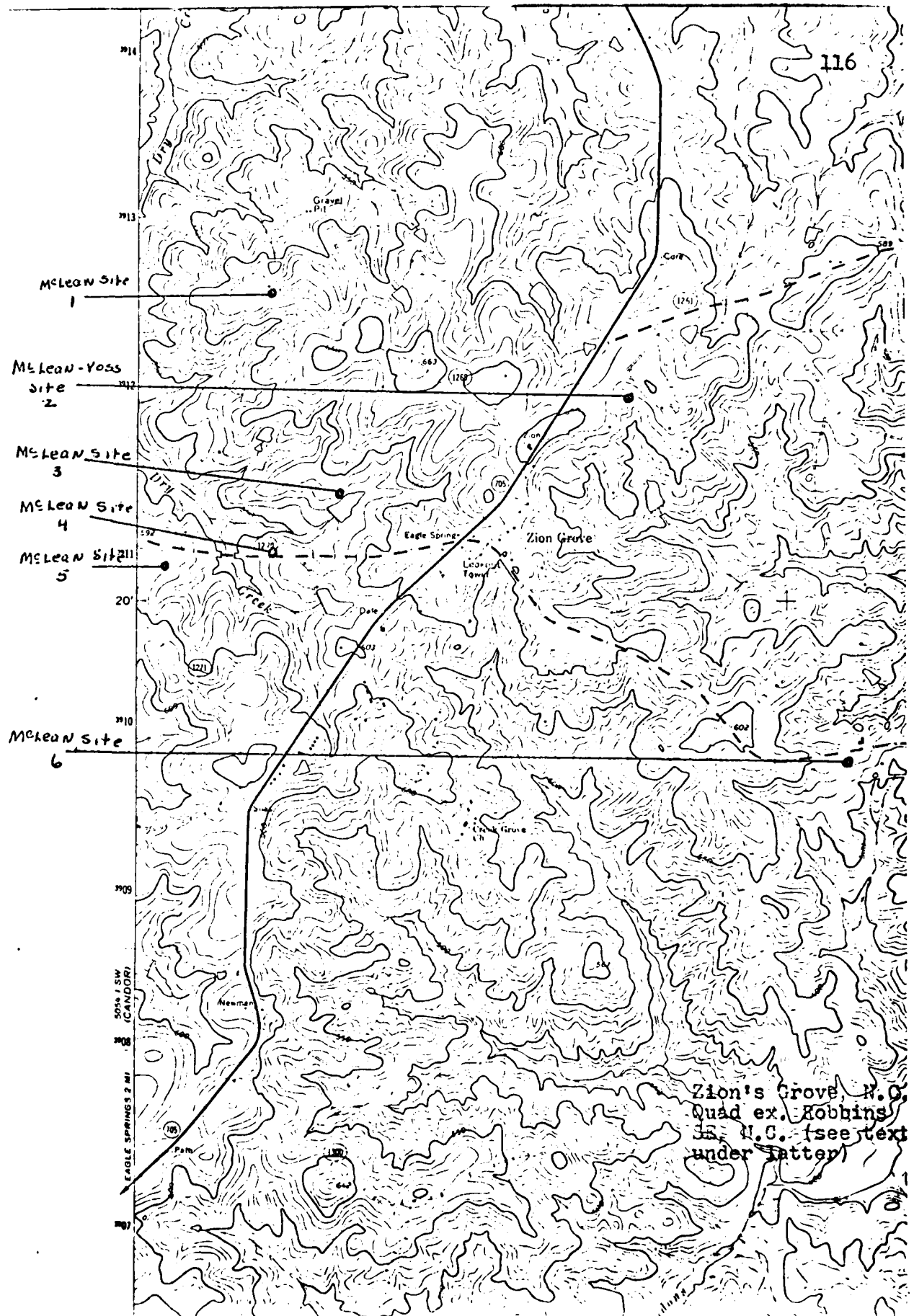
Artifacts for all sites in this Quad are in the Indian Museum of the Carolinas, Laurinburg, North Carolina. All sites in this Quad are considered insignificant, due to repeated survey over a period of 50 years.

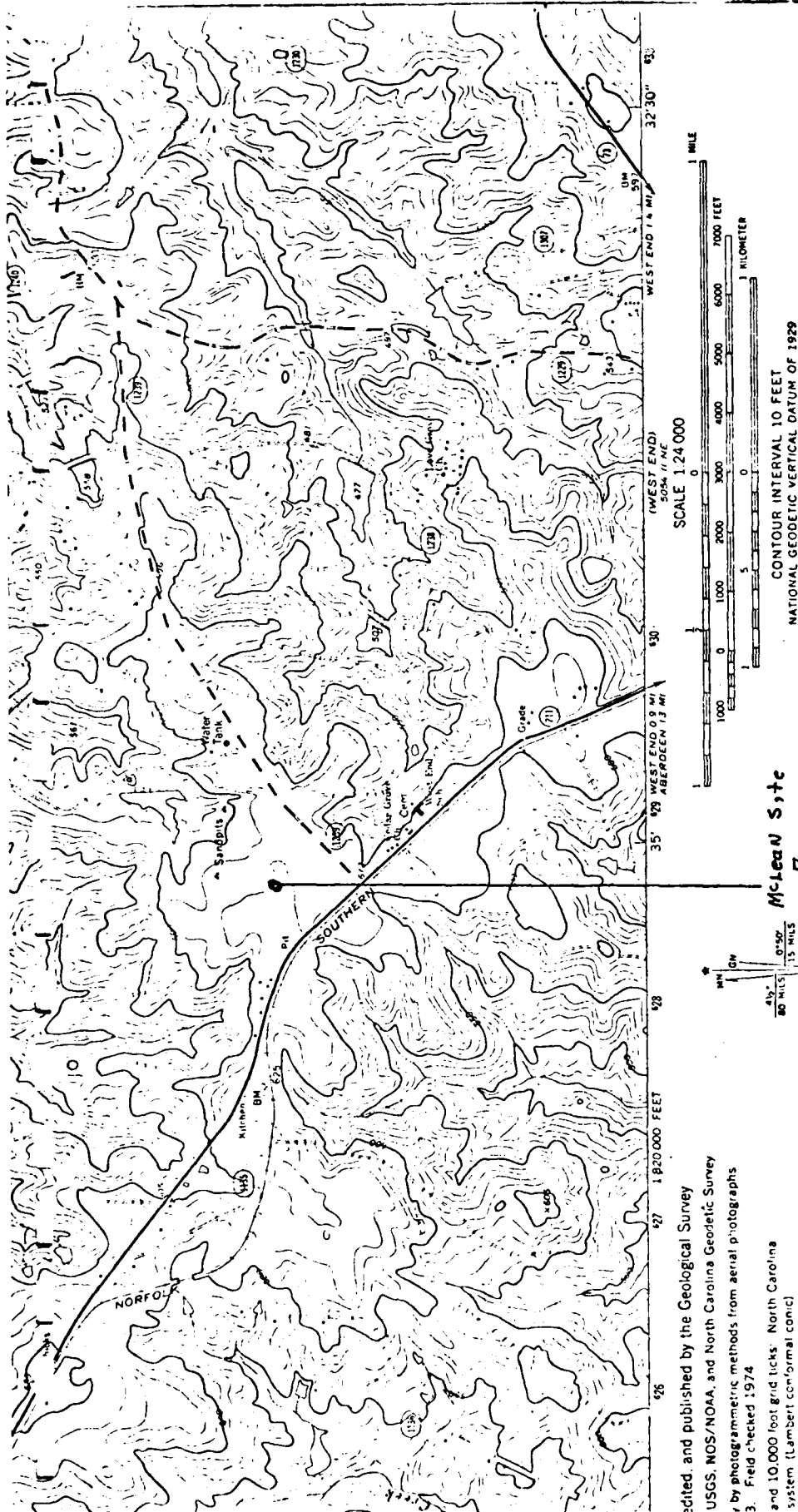
Colonel Reid Voss of Whispering Pines, North Carolina, has located many other sites in the Robbins SE Quad; however, documentation is incomplete.

Recommendations for Quad: none.

Robbins SW Quad:

To locate the sites for this Quad, see page 119.





THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
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UTM 18QD AND 1974 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

edited, and published by the Geological Survey
USGS, NOS/NOAA, and North Carolina Geologic Survey
by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
3. Field checked 1974
and 10,000 foot grid ticks: North Carolina
system (Lambert conformal conic)
or Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
town in blue 1927 North American datum

Zion's Grove, N.C.
Quad. ex. Robbins SE
N.C. (see text under
latter)

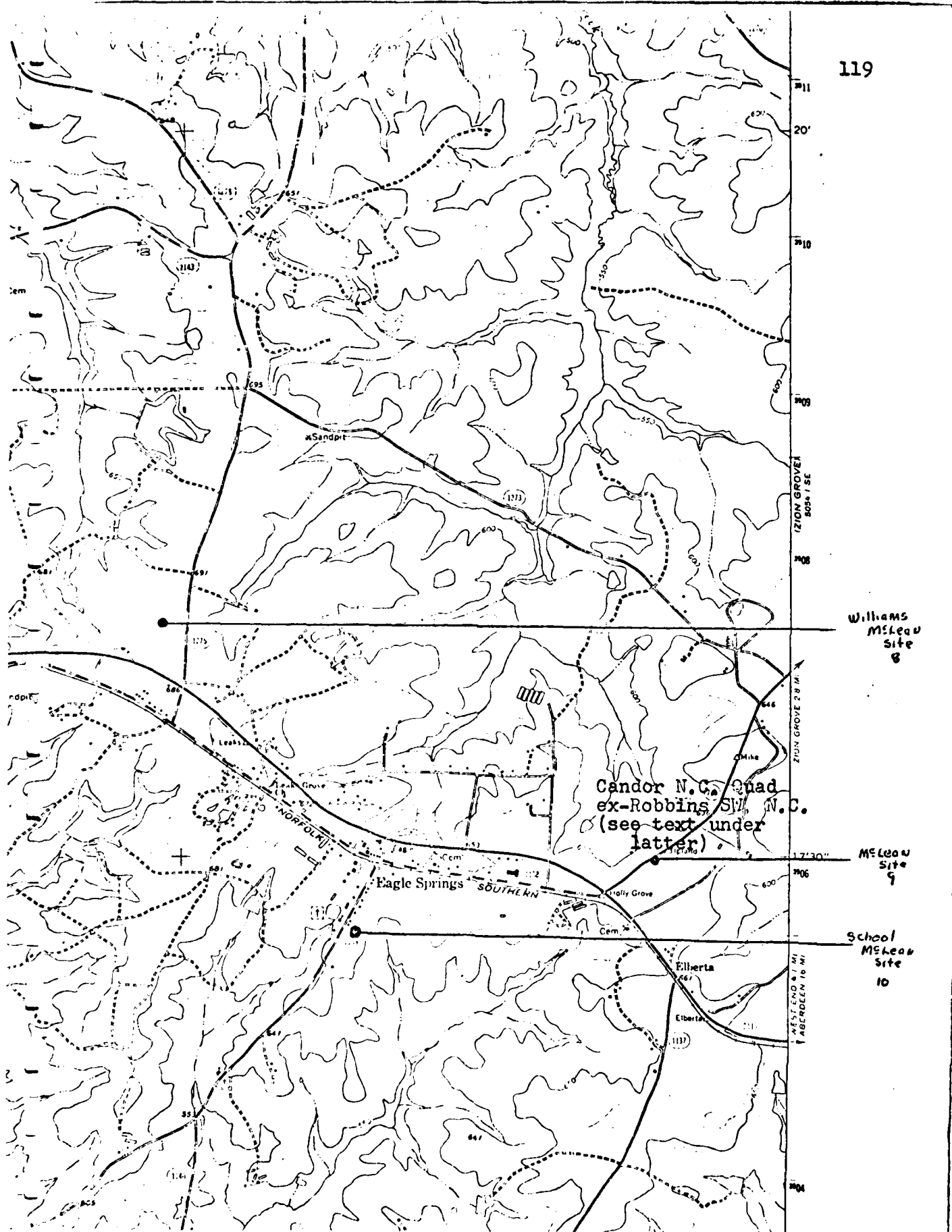
Williams-McLean site 8: located in the Kennedy-Williams orchard, in sand-clay soil. Artifacts consist of 2 Guilford points and some milky quartz chips. Indicate Archaic occupation. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

McLean-Raymond site 9: located in a field of the Raymond Farm, in sandy soil. Artifacts consist of 1 serrated Kirk point, manufactured of crystal quartz; 1 Guilford point; several milky quartz chips. Indicate Archaic occupation. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

McLean-School site 10: located in sandy soil. Earth was disturbed in area of site, making it difficult to determine when artifacts were deposited in their present location. Artifacts consist of several Guilford points and rhyolite chips. Indicate probable Archaic occupation. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Artifacts for all sites in this Quad are in the Indian Museum of the Carolinas, Laurinburg, North Carolina. All sites in this Quad are considered insignificant.

Recommendations for this Quad: none.



SUMMARY MATRIX

Quad	Site Name	National Register			Area of Significance			Level of Significance			Previous Research			Potential Impact of Struc. Develop. (in text)			Page reference		
		Inclusion	Under Study	Proposed Study	National	Regional	Local	Significant	Insignificant	Unknown	Professional Excavation	Professional Walkover	Amateur Excavation	Amateur Walkover	In Literature	Insignificant	Adverse	Text	Maps
Robbins SE	McLean 1-7						X		X							X		114	116
Robbins SW	McLean 8-10						X		X							X		118	117
																		119	

Follow-up Survey of Sites and Recon. Areas

Since much of the land needing survey is presently under cultivation, most of the areas indicated in the text of this report could be adequately covered by a walkover reconnaissance survey. In areas covered by vegetation, the 50' by 50' procedure (see Glossary), or some other adequate procedure, could be used.

Estimation of time

For each Quad, we have given the estimated time necessary for a walkover reconnaissance. Total time for the section of the Basin covered in this report is as follows:

138	man-days
<u>14</u>	man-days (10% error)
152	man-days

Estimation of cost

152 man-days @ \$75 = \$11,400.00

Bibliography of
Horry County, South Carolina

Anonymous

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Epps, Florence Theodore, editor

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Quattlebaum, Laura Janette

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Rogers, James S., III

1972 History of Horry County, S. C. B.A. Thesis at the University of South Carolina. Manuscript in the collection of the South Caroliniana Library, Columbia, South Carolina.

Resource Persons:

Dr. Reinhold Englemeyer, Coastal Carolina Campus of the University of South Carolina, Conway, South Carolina.

Ms. Lewis, Librarian, Conway Library, Conway, South Carolina.
Telephone: (803) 248-4898

Bibliography of Marion County, South Carolina

Anonymous

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Sellers, W. W.

1902 History of Marion County, South Carolina. Columbia: R. L. Bryan Company.

Stanley, V. B., Jr.

1938 Marion Churches and Churchmen, 1735-1935. Marion: Marion County Historical Society.

Resource Persons:

Dr. Robert Bass, 720 Arch Street, Marion, South Carolina.
Zip Code: 29571. Telephone: (803) 423-4123

Mr. Malcolm McLendon, President, Marion County Historical Society, Marion, South Carolina. 29571.

Ms. Cynthia Phelps, Librarian, Marion County Library, Marion, South Carolina. 29571. Telephone: (803) 423-2244

Maps

Mill, Robert. Lucy H. Bostick and Font H. Thornley
1825 Atlas of the State of South Carolina. Columbia, South Carolina.

Bethea, P. Y.

1882 Map of Marion County. (original survey by Harlee, 1815). In Marion County Library, Marion, South Carolina.

Bibliography of
Dillon County, South Carolina

Anonymous

N.D. Historical Records Survey of South Carolina.

Harris,

N.D. First Homes in Carolina. In South Caroliniana Library.

Historical Records Survey

N.D. Inventory of County Archives of South Carolina.
Historical Records Survey, Division of Women's
and Professional Projects.

U. S. Bureau of Chemistry and Soils

N.D. Soil Survey of Dillon County. Washington: U. S.
Government Printing Office.

Resource Person:

Colonel J. C. Honneger, Dillon, South Carolina.

General bibliography of
North Carolina

- Alper, M. Victor
1976 America's Heritage Trail: South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia: A Tour Guide to Historical Sites of the Colonial and Revolutionary War Period. New York: Collier Books.
- Camp, Cordelia
1963 The Influence of Geography upon Early North Carolina. Raleigh: Carolina Charter Tercentenary Commission.
- Clay, James W., Douglas M. Orr, Jr. and Alfred W. Stewart, editors.
1975 North Carolina Atlas: Portrait of A Changing Southern State. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.
- Lawson, John
1951 History of North Carolina. (originally 1714). Richmond: Garrett and Massie.
1967 A New Voyage to Carolina. (originally 1709). Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.
- Merrens, Harry Roy
1964 Colonial North Carolina in the Eighteenth Century. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.
- Parker, Mattie Erma Edwards, editor
1963 North Carolina Charters and Constitutions, 1578-1698. Raleigh: Carolina Charter Tercentenary Commission.
- Robinson, Blackwell P., editor
1955 The North Carolina Guide. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.
- Sharpe, Bill
1954 A New Geography of North Carolina, Volumes 1-4. Raleigh: Sharpe Publishing Company.
- Stevenson, George
1972 Archives Information Circular, Number 8. Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Art, Culture, and History; Office of Archives and History.

Bibliography of
Bladen County, North Carolina

Anonymous

1934 The Bladen Journal, volume XXV, number 14. Elizabethtown, North Carolina.

Evans, William McKee

1971 To Die Game: The Story of the Lowrie Band, Indian Guerrillas of Reconstruction. Baton Rouge: Louisiana University Press.

Resource Persons:

Mrs. Campbell, Clerk of Court and County Historian, Elizabethtown Courthouse, Elizabethtown, North Carolina.

Mr. John McNeill, owner, McNeill's Drug Store, Whiteville, North Carolina.

Bibliography of
Hoke County (and Cumberland County), North Carolina

Dates, John A.

1950 The Story of Fayetteville. Charlotte: The Dowd
Press, Inc.

Resource Persons:

Mrs. Kate Covington, 115 North Magnolia Street, Raeford,
North Carolina. Telephone: (919) 875-3329

The Historical Society for Hoke County is inactive. It has no
acting president or officers.

Maps

McDuffies, John

1884 Robeson County North Carolina Map.
1884 Cumberland County North Carolina Map.
1886 Moore County North Carolina Map.

These maps are in the collections of the Hoke County Library,
Raeford, North Carolina.

Bibliography of Robeson County, North Carolina

Anonymous
1951 The Robesonian, 80th Anniversary Edition: The History of Robeson County. volume 1XXXII, number 8.

Anonymous
1971 The Robesonian, 100th Anniversary Edition: The History of Robeson County. volume C2, number 81.

Lawrence, Robert C.
1939 The State of Robeson. New York: J. J. Little and Ives Company.

See also To Die Game, by William McKee Evans. Full bibliographic reference listed under Bladen County, page 126.

Resource Persons:

Mr. Bill McLean, President, Robeson County Historical Society, 302 Southern National Bank Building, Lumberton, North Carolina. 28358. Telephone: (919) 738-5257 (work); 738-5662 (home).

Mr. Charles Smith, Red Springs Road, Lumberton, North Carolina. 28358. Telephone: (919) 739-6670

Mr. Virgil Thompson, 801 Austin Drive, Lumberton, North Carolina. 28358. Telephone: (919) 739-6535

Maps

Cummings, W. P., editor.
1966 "Map of North Carolina", W. C. Kerr, State Geologist, for the State Board of Agriculture (originally 1882). In North Carolina in Maps. Raleigh: State Department of Archives, Plate XIV.
1966 "First Actual Survey of the State of North Carolina", Jon D. Price and John Strother (originally 1808).

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Archives, Plate IX.

Bibliography of Scotland County, North Carolina

- Henley, Nettie McCormic
1955 The Home Place. New York: Vantage Press, Inc.
- Meyers, Betty P.
1975 History of Scotland County. Unpublished manuscript,
in the collections of the Scotland County Library,
Laurinburg, North Carolina.
- Parker, Carolyn Patterson
N.D. An Earlier Era in Carolina, 1864-1924. Self-
published work, in the collections of the Scotland
County Library, Laurinburg, North Carolina.
- Powers, Mary Rebecca
1957 Stories of Two Lands. Self-published work, in the
collections of the Scotland County Library, Laurin-
burg, North Carolina.

Resource Persons:

- Mr. Dick Brown, Hamlet Highway, Laurinburg, North Carolina.
28352.
- Mr. Hewett Fulton, President, Scotland County Historical
Society, 304 North Turnpike Road, Laurinburg, North Carolina.
28352.
- Mrs. Horace Meyers, Secretary, Scotland County Historical
Society, Gill Street Extension, Laurinburg, North Carolina.
28352.

See also the Laurinburg Exchange, for the following dates:

December 15, 1932
September 2, 1949
August 18, 1959
September 29, 1962

Bibliography of
Moore County, North Carolina

- Macauley, Charles
N.D. The Vanished Indians of the Sandhills. no city,
no publisher.
- Robinson, Blackwell P.
1956 Moore County, North Carolina, 1747-1847. Southern
Pines: Moore County Historical Association.
- Wellman, Manly Wade
1962 The County of Moore, 1847-1947: A North Carolina
Region's Second Hundred Years. Southern Pines:
Moore County Historical Association.

Resource Persons:

- Mr. Sherman Betts, President, Moore County Historical
Association, Whispering Pines, North Carolina.
- Mr. Charles Macauley, Southern Pines Library, Southern Pines,
North Carolina. 28387.

Glossary of Terms Used

Diagnostic sites

site: Location where one or more artifacts are found.

insignificant site: Where surface collection is adequate to document previous occupation or activities. There is no reason to impede construction, or destruction of site.

important site: Where surface collection is inadequate to document previous occupation and indicates that there is more to be found underground. There is not enough material present to be nominated to the National Register, but enough to recommend salvage archaeology.

significant site: Site or sites with important artifacts, which would indicate the need for careful excavation and preservation. Such a site would be recommended for nomination to the National Register.

Methods of surface examination

dooleash technique: Where one end of a ten meter string is tied to the searcher and the other to a post in the center of the site. The searcher rotates over the site until the string is wound up. This method insures careful survey of sites.

50' by 50' technique: Where visibility of the ground is poor and recovery of artifacts by the walkover technique is poor or impossible, then samples of earth (12 quarts) are removed at 50-foot intervals and sifted to recover artifacts.

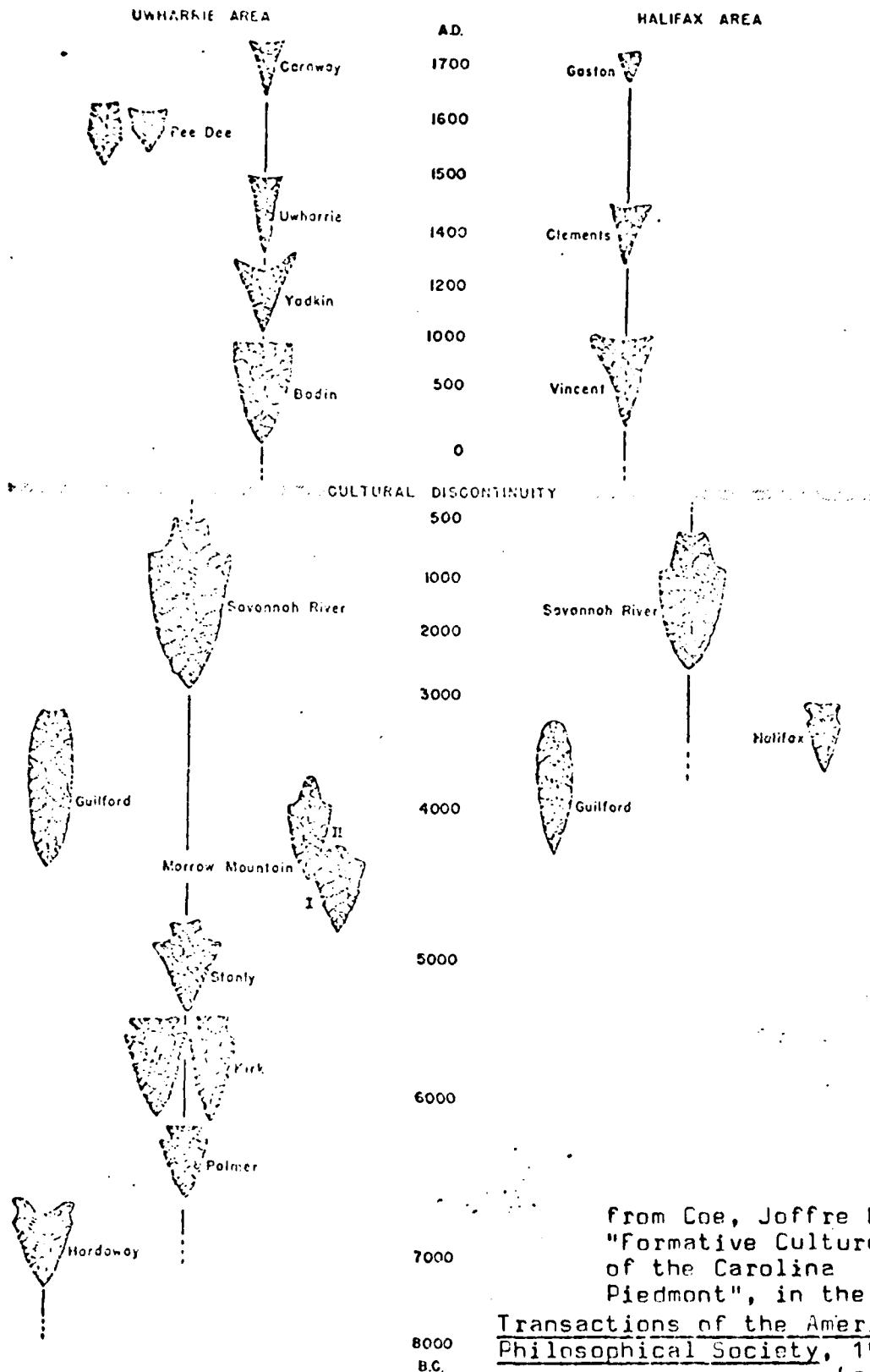
walkover reconnaissance technique: Where visibility of the ground is good, the searcher covers the ground in approximately 10-foot intervals, to collect artifacts lying on the surface.

Salvage archaeology

When survey indicates that mitigating action is necessary and a delay in construction is requested, while rapid excavation is made to ascertain and recover as much information as possible before site is destroyed.

SUMMARY

133



from Coe, Joffre L.
 "Formative Cultures
 of the Carolina
 Piedmont", in the
Transactions of the American
 Philosophical Society, 1964.
 (p. 121).

Projectile Point Traditions of the Carolina Piedmont

APPENDIX



South Carolina Department of Archives and History
1430 Senate Street
Columbia, S. C.

P. O. Box 11,669
Capitol Station 29211
803 — 758-5816

February 28, 1978

Mr. David McLean
St. Andrews College
Laurinburg, North Carolina 28352

Re: DAC W60-78-0503 - Lumber River
Basin Documentary Research
Cultural Resources Inventory

Dear Mr. McLean:

Reviewing this project area with you last week, we have found that there are no sites listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the Statewide Historic Sites Inventory, or the Statewide Archeological Survey in the area under study in South Carolina.

There may well be, however, unrecorded archeological sites in the study area from both the prehistoric Indian and historic periods, since the area is known to have been inhabited.

If you need any more information or assistance in later stages of your study, please feel free to contact us.

Sincerely,

John Califf, III
Environmental Specialist
Historic Preservation Division

JC/sa



UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COLUMBIA, S. C. 29208

INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

February 13, 1978

Mr. Jack J. Lesemann, Chief
Engineering Division
Corps of Engineers -- Charleston District
U. S. Department of the Army
P. O. Box 919
Charleston, South Carolina 29402

RE: Cultural Resources of the Lumber River Basin

Dear Mr. Lesemann:

This letter is in response to your communication of November 28, 1977 requesting information and suggestions concerning development of a plan of cultural resource management for the Lumber River Basin. Information on known archeological sites, the potential of the area for additional archeological sites, the historic significance of the area in relation to past and present native populations, plus the names of competent investigators and other sources of information concerning the cultural resources of the area will be covered.

No systematic reconnaissance by professional archeologists has ever been carried out in the South Carolina portion of the Basin. Several sites have been reported to the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, but the extent and content of prehistoric occupation of the Lumber River Basin area is largely unknown. Of the nine known sites in the South Carolina portion of the basin, two are on the National Register of Historic Places. Other known sites are too poorly studied to allow assessment of significance. We strongly recommend a comprehensive cultural resource inventory and assessment study of areas to be impacted by Basin modifications.

At present there are, within the South Carolina portion of the Basin, nine known archeological sites in Marion, Dillon, and Marlboro Counties. Three of these sites (all prehistoric) are located in Marlboro County (38ML12, 38ML13, and 38ML14). Exact locations are shown on the accompanying map, but cultural affiliations and other interpretive data are lacking in our files for these sites, as they have only been reported to us and not studied in detail.

38MA2 and 38MA25 are in Marion County. A baked clay object has been reported from 38MA25, but other data is lacking. Similar baked clay objects have been reported from sites dating to about 2,000 B.C. 38MA2 is a prehistoric site that was excavated by W. H. Ritter in 1937. Cultural components are all in the Woodland Period (2,000 B.C.--A.D. 1000) and include Stalling's Island, Deptford, Cape Fear, and Wilmington. In addition to the lithic and ceramic artifacts, human burials were also excavated at the site. Additional information concerning 38MA2 should be available from the Charleston Museum, Charleston, South Carolina.

The remaining four sites are all in Dillon County. Two of these sites (38DN3 and 38DN4) are on the National Register of Historic Places. 38DN3 is the nineteenth century homesite of James W. Dillon, the founder of the town of Dillon, South Carolina. This two-story Victorian frame house was built in 1890, and in 1967 it was restored (after having burned) and moved to its present location. 38DN4, also on the National Register of Historic Places, designates the Catfish Creek Baptist Church, first built in 1752. The first church was used until 1789 when it was abandoned. In 1802, the church was reorganized and rebuilt. The present sanctuary was built in 1883. This is one of the oldest churches in this area of South Carolina.

38DN5 is an underwater historic site in the Little Pee Dee River and may be associated with 38DN1 on the south bank of the River. Several medicine and South Carolina Dispensary bottles, dating to the late 1800's, were recovered from the River and indications are that much more similar material can be recovered from the river (38DN5) and from the river bank area (38DN1). These sites should be further investigated before any impact.

Of these nine sites at least six (38ML13, 38ML14, 38DN1, 38DN5, 38MA2, and 38MA25) could be impacted by flood control measures. Records on none of these sites are adequate at this time to assess their significance.

The potential for archeological sites of the Historic Period in this area is not as high as nearby areas along the Pee Dee River to the west and south. Early maps of the area (Faden 1780, Mouzon 1775, and Cook 1773) show fewer people and almost no roads along the Little Pee Dee River as compared to the Great Pee Dee River, but by 1820 Mills' Atlas shows a large number of homes and roads along the Little Pee Dee and Lumber Rivers. Significant problems for research and study would focus on the rather late settlement as compared to other areas of South Carolina and the trading patterns between the Camden-Cheraw businesses to the south and the Cross Creek-Fayetteville businesses to the north.

At present a large number of Indians inhabit the Lumber River Basin in North Carolina. These Indians call themselves the Lumbee. It is uncertain exactly which aboriginal people are the ancestors of the Lumbee.

Early references show the Waccamaw Indians as the inhabitants of this area of the Carolinas as late as 1715. It is possible that the Lumbee are the modern descendants of the Waccamaw, but the Indian population of the area appears to be much more complex. The Lumbee have also been identified as the Croatan and as so connected with the ill-fated settlement of Roanoke Island in the 1580's. This connection was used to explain the blue and green eyes, red hair, and English surnames found among many of the Lumbee. Other available information on the aboriginal populations confuses the issue further. It is known that the Cheraw Indians are supposed to have moved east into this area in the early 1700's. Other small groups of Indians were moving from place to place in the early 1700's due to their loss of land and population during the settling of the Carolinas by Europeans. It is conjectured that the Lumbee represent the amalgamation of these groups plus the incorporation of Negroes and Caucasians (escaped slaves and outlaws) at various times. A serious investigation encompassing all archeological, ethnological, and historical data available should be conducted to help define the relationship of the Lumbee Indians to the aborigines of the Lumber River Basin at the time of first European contact.

The potential for prehistoric sites in the area, despite the low number reported, is quite high. Artifacts dating from 12,000 years ago (Clovis fluted points), as well as material representing all aspects of the temporal continuum from 12,000 years ago until the coming of the Europeans have been found by local collectors. Many of the lithic artifacts found or observed in this area are made of raw material from the formations of the Carolina Slate Belt. This region of ancient volcanic activity is best exposed in the southeastern North Carolina Piedmont (Montgomery, Randolph, and Stanly Counties) to the north and west of the Lumber River Basin. The distribution of the Carolina Slate Belt material into this part of the Coastal Plain would give insight into aboriginal trade and/or nomadic travel in this part of the Carolinas.

There are at least two qualified archeologists who have worked in the Lumber River Basin and/or are familiar with this portion of North and South Carolina. Dr. Joffre L. Coe of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has worked in this area of North Carolina. He should know of additional sources of information besides those below. Mr. James L. Michie, Research Assistant Archeologist at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, is also quite familiar with the archeology of this portion of South Carolina. Additional information should be available from the Charleston Museum, Charleston, South Carolina. Dr. David McClean, St. Andrews College, Laurinburg, North Carolina and Mrs. Ruth Y. Wetmore, Indian Museum of the Carolinas, Laurinburg, North Carolina could possibly have data on this area also.

Mr. Jack J. Lesemann
February 13, 1978
Page 4

We thank you for your concern with the cultural resources of the area. If we can be of any further assistance to you, please contact us.

Sincerely yours,

Eric C. Poplin

Eric C. Poplin
Research Assistant Archeologist

Robert L. Stephenson

Robert L. Stephenson
Director and State Archeologist

ECP/RLS:mls

P.S.: We understand that Dr. McClean of St. Andrews College is doing this work and our response is very late, but perhaps the information will be useful to him.

cc: Dr. David McClean, St. Andrews College, Laurinburg, N.C.
Dr. Paul E. Brockington, Jr., Institute of Archeology & Anthropology, U.S.C.



South Carolina Wildlife & Marine
Resources Department

Thomas S. Kohlman
Natural Areas Specialist, Division of
Natural Area & Resources Planning
P.O. Box 12000
Columbia, S.C. 29212
Bus. 769-0440

There are no records in
the S.C. Heritage Trust
Natural Areas Inventory
files to indicate
occurrences of significant
natural elements in the
Columbia River basin.

Thomas S. Kohlman

Ben Williamson
393-3120

South Carolina

Listings of the properties in the
National Register of Historic Places
as of February 1, 1977, for Horry,
Marion and Dillon Counties.

Zeroxed and given to Dr. David A. McLean
2/6/78 by Environmental Specialist, John
Califf; S.C. Dept. of Archives and History.

Feb. 6, 1978
Columbia, S.C.

MARION COUNTY

Old Ebenezer Church

Intersection of roads W-34-197 and S-34-22; 5 miles south of Latta;
eight miles north of Marion
Latta vicinity

Marion Historic District

Boundaries: North, from northwest corner of Marion Graded School; go east on West Dozier Street across North Main Street along East Dozier Street and follow property lines of the Durham House (Davis); thence east on East Dozier, turning north on Pine Street; thence southeast on Arch Street to Oak Street; thence north to Harilee Street going east to Montgomery property boundaries; thence north on property line to East Fairlee Street; thence east on East Fairlee Street to Montgomery Street. East, south on Montgomery Street to Arch Street; thence west on Arch Street to "L" Street; thence on "L" Street to northwest corner of J.S. Rogers' property line following the property line; across east Godbold Street going south on Eutaw Street approximately 210 feet; thence on a line west crossing Waverly and Pine Streets to southeast corner of Douglas McIntyre property; thence south to East Bond Street; thence west on East Bond Street approximately 320 feet; thence south across East Bond Street on a line crossing East Mullins Street to East Baptist Street. South, from point above go west on East Baptist Street crossing South Main Street to eastern boundary of and to include Methodist District Parsonage lot on West Baptist Street. West, north on Gibson Street to northwest corner of West Mullins Street to include the Major Ferdinand Gibson property; thence east on Presbyterian Street approximately 180 feet; thence north to West Bond Street across West Bond on Academy Street to West Godbold Street; thence west on West Godbold Street approximately 210 feet west of Willcox Avenue; thence north to West Dozier Street.

HORRY COUNTY

Old Horry County Court House

Main Street

Conway

Hebron Church

Ten miles south of Conway on US 701, turn left on Bucksville-Port
Harrelson Road (SC 475) then 2½ miles (on right)
Conway vicinity

Dillon County

James W. Dillon House
1302 West Main Street
Dillon

Early Cotton Press
1/2 mile west of intersection of Routes 917 and 38
Latta vicinity

Selkirk Farm
On Old Cashua Ferry Road (Hwy. 28) 3 1/2 miles east of Bingham, S. C.

Joel Allen House
One-fourth mile off S. C. Highway 17-38, on Route #1, seven miles
northwest of Latta, South Carolina

Catfish Creek Baptist Church
5 miles northwest of Latta at intersection of county roads 17-63
and 17-41

Hamer Hall
1 mile south of I-95 on U.S. 301
Hamer, South Carolina

St. Paul's Methodist Church
200 yards northwest of intersection of S. C. Hwy. 9 and paved road
from S. C. Hwy. 9 and Harllee's Bridge

NORTH
CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT
OF
CULTURAL
RESOURCES

Raleigh,
North Carolina
27611

Division of
Archives and History
L. H. Fife, Director

W. W. Hodgkins,
Secretary
James B. Hunt, Jr.,
Governor

January 31, 1978

Dr. David A. McLean
Department of Social Sciences
St. Andrews Presbyterian College
Laurinburg, NC 28352

Dear Dr. McLean:

Enclosed please find a listing of the properties in the National Register of Historic Places as of February 1, 1977, for Bladen, Columbus, Cumberland, Hoke, Montgomery, Moore, Robeson, and Scotland counties. I have also inventoried our survey report and site files to indicate the sorts of information which we have on record here. Please feel free to come in to our office at any time to use this material for reference.

Sincerely,

Linda Pinkerton

Linda Pinkerton
Archeological Technician

LP:ph
Encl.

CR

BLADEN COUNTY

Properties listed on National Register of Historic Places:

1. Oakwood Plantation. Carvers vicinity. Off SR 1730.
2. Brown Marsh Presbyterian Church. North of Clarkton on SR 1700 off SR 1762
3. Walnut Grove (Robeson Plantation). East of Tar Heel on NC 87.
4. Harmony Hall. West of White Oak on SR 1351.

Survey Reports:

1. McLean, David A. Elizabethtown Sewer System Improvement-Archaeology Survey.
1975. (3 sites not in construction area)
2. McLean, David A. Archaeological Reconnaissance Impact Statement for Town
of Dublin. 1975. (2 insignificant sites)
3. Phelps, David S. See Columbus County, 1976.
4. Robertson, Ben P. and Linda Butler. The North Carolina Coastal Survey Project:
A Predictive Model for Site Location. 1974. (13 sites located; testing
recommended for 10 sites; further collection recommended for 11 sites;
excavation recommended for 1 site.)
5. Snaveley, Alan N. and Diana C. Gorin. Archaeological Survey of Bryant Swamp,
Bladen County, NC. 1974. (7 sites located; testing recommended for
3 sites; surface collection recommended for 3 sites.)
6. Babits, Larry. Report of Archaeological Investigations at Fort Washington,
Beaufort County (including detailed maps of same). N.D.

Site Files:

1. Historic properties inventory of Bladen County
2. Site forms for the following: Bl^V1 through Bl^V27.
3. HAER Inventory forms for the following: Bladenboro Cotton Mill, McGirt Bridge.

COLUMBUS COUNTY

No Properties listed on National Register of Historic Places.

Survey Reports:

1. Phelps, David S. An Archaeological Survey of the Lower Cape Fear Regional
Wastewater Supply System Project Area. 1976. (2 sites in Columbus County;
1 already destroyed; 1 will not be affected)

No Site Files.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Properties listed on National Register of Historic Places:

1. Oak Grove. South of Erwin near Jct. of NC 82 and SR 1875.
2. Beldon-Horne House. 233 Green St., Fayetteville.
3. Cool Spring Place (Cool Spring Tavern). 119 N. Cool Spring St., Fayetteville.
4. Fayetteville Women's Club and Oval Ballroom. 224 Dick St., Fayetteville.
5. First Presbyterian Church. Ann and Bow streets, Fayetteville.
6. Kyle House. 232 Green St., Fayetteville.
7. Liberty Row. North side of the first block of Person St., bounded by Market Sq. and Liberty Point, Fayetteville.
8. Mansard Roof House. 214 Mason St., Fayetteville.
9. Market House, Market Sq., Fayetteville.
10. Nimocks House, 225 Dick St., Fayetteville.
11. Sedberry-Holmes House. 232 Person St., Fayetteville.
12. St. John's Episcopal Church. Green St., Fayetteville.
13. Ellerslie. West of Linden on SR 1607 at jct. with Sr 1606.
14. Old Bluff Presbyterian Church. North of Wade on SR 1709.

Properties which have been determined eligible for nomination to the National Register:

1. Veterans Administration Hospital Confederate Breastworks. 23 Ramsey St., Fayetteville.

Survey Reports:

1. Gossett, Bill J. Archaeological Impact Study of the Spring Lake Water Treatment Facility, Cumberland County, NC 1976. (This survey located only one archeological site. The project area was approximately forty acres of land approximately three kilometers north by northeast of the town of Spring Lake in a bend on the north side of Little River. 31 Cd 19--located within the survey area approximately 30 meters north of Little River. Cultural affiliation--Archaic, Woodland, and Historic)

2. Gossett, Bill J. and Cye Williams Gossett. Archaeological Survey of the Cumberland County Wastewater Treatment and Collection System. 1976.
(This survey covered several interceptor sewer line routes along Beaver, Blounts, Backhead and Persimmon creeks in Fayetteville. No prehistoric or historic sites were located during the survey.)
3. Ward, Trawick. Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of the Fayetteville Municipal Airport Project. 1977. (This survey covered the extension of runway 3-21 and the relocation of the airport localizer at Fayetteville Municipal Airport. No prehistoric or historic sites were located during the reconnaissance.)
4. Ayers, Harvard G. Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Rockfish Creek Sewage Plant, Fayetteville, NC. n.d. (2 historic and 4 prehistoric sites located)
5. South, Stanley. Salvage Archaeology at the Site of North Carolina Arsenal at Fayetteville, NC. 1968.
6. Beidleman, D.K. Narrative Report of the Salvage of the Belden-Horne Well House. 1977.

Site files:

1. Site forms for the following sites: Cd⁰1, Cd⁰2, Cd⁰4 through Cd⁰7, Cd^v8 through Cd^v19, Cd⁰20, Cd 21.
2. HAER inventory forms for the following: Cape Fear Navigation Company.

HOKE COUNTY

Properties listed on National Register of Historic Places:

1. Long Street Church. West of Fayetteville on SR 1300.
3. Puppy Creek Plantation. Northwest of Rockfish on SR 1409.

Survey Reports:

1. McLean, David A. Archaeological Survey of Raeford, NC, 201 Wastewater Facilities. 1977. (2 sites located)

Site files:

1. Site forms for: Raeford, NC, Sewer Sites

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Properties listed on National Register of Historic Places

1. Town Creek Indian Mound. 4.5 miles Southeast of Mount Gilead on NC 73.

Survey Reports.

1. Mountjoy, Joseph B. Letter: to Mr. Billy T. Woodard regarding parcel of land between Biscoe and Star. 1976. (Some artifacts were found but were considered insignificant.)
2. Cooper, Peter II. Historic and Prehistoric Archaeological Resources Survey of Tract U-1641, Turkey Creek, Montgomery County, NC. 1976. (6 sites located)
3. McLean, David. Pre-survey Reconnaissance of the Montgomery County 201 Facilities. 1976.

Site Files:

1. Site forms for the following: Mg 150 through Mg 154.
2. HAER Inventory forms for the following: Coggins Gold Mine--Stamp Mill; Norfolk and Southern Railway Depot; Tillery Dam.

MOORE COUNTY

Properties listed on National Register of Historic Places

1. Alston House. Southeast of Glendon on SR 1624.
2. Pinehurst Historic District.

Survey Reports:

1. McLean, David A. Archaeological Assessment Report: Aberdeen-Southern Pines 201 Wastewater Facilities. 1976. (10 sites located, mitigation requested for one significant site located)
2. Simpson, William. Archaeological Survey Weymouth Woods State Park Ten Acre Area, Southern Pines, NC. 1977. (1 insignificant site located)
3. McLean, David A. Pinehurst-Southern Pines Archaeological Impact Report (Airport). 1975. (4 sites located)
4. Cooper, Peter P. II. An Archaeological Survey of the Moore County Water Pollution Control Plant. 1975. (1 site located)
5. Coe, Joffre. An Archaeological Survey of Randleman and Howard Mills Reservoirs. 1975.

Site Files:

1. Site forms for the following: Mr^V19.
2. HAER Inventory forms for the following: Coles Mill, NC Millstone Company, Tyson and Jones Buggy Company.

ROBESON COUNTY

Properties listed on National Register of Historic Places:

1. Humphrey-Williams House. West of Lumberton on NC 211.
2. Old Main, Pembroke State University. West of Jct. of NC 711 and SR 1340, Pembroke.
3. Philadelphus Presbyterian Church. SR 1318 southwest of jct. with NC 72, Philadelphus.
4. MacDonald, Flora, College. College St. and 2nd Ave., Red Springs.

Survey Reports:

1. Ward, Trawick. Survey of the Parkton and Red Springs Waste Treatment Plant Sites, Robeson County. 1975. (One insignificant site found, not in construction area; further survey recommended after initial clearing operations completed.)
2. McLean, David A. Robeson County Recreation-Parks Commission, Lumberton, NC. Archeological Reconnaissance. 1976. (10 sites located)

No site files.

SCOTLAND COUNTY

Properties listed on National Register of Historic Places:

1. Stewart-Hawley-Malloy House. Southeast of Laurinburg at jct. of SR 1610 and 1609.
2. Richmond Temperance and Literary Society Hall. One mile southwest of Wagram on SR 1405.

Survey Reports:

1. McLean, David A. Archaeological Reconnaissance of Leith Creek Flood Control Project Area. 1976. (no sites found)
2. McLean, David A. Archaeological Reconnaissance of Brookshire Subdivision. 1976. (no significant sites located)
3. McLean, David A. Archaeological Fieldwork Report for Facilities Basic Plan-Proposed Development St. Andrews College, Laurinburg, NC. 1976. (no sites)

No site files.

END

FILMED

5-85

DTIC

